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Volume 3, 1928

OFFICIAL ORGAN
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA STATE
BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
INCLUDING THE REPORT
OF
THE TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION

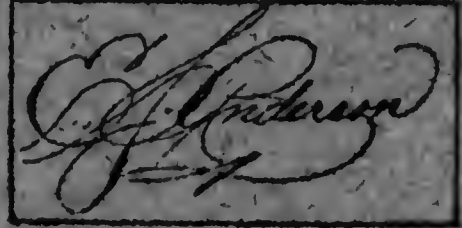


1925

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE ASSOCIATION

Vol. 1, No. 1

(Total 100)

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 State College, Pennsylvania

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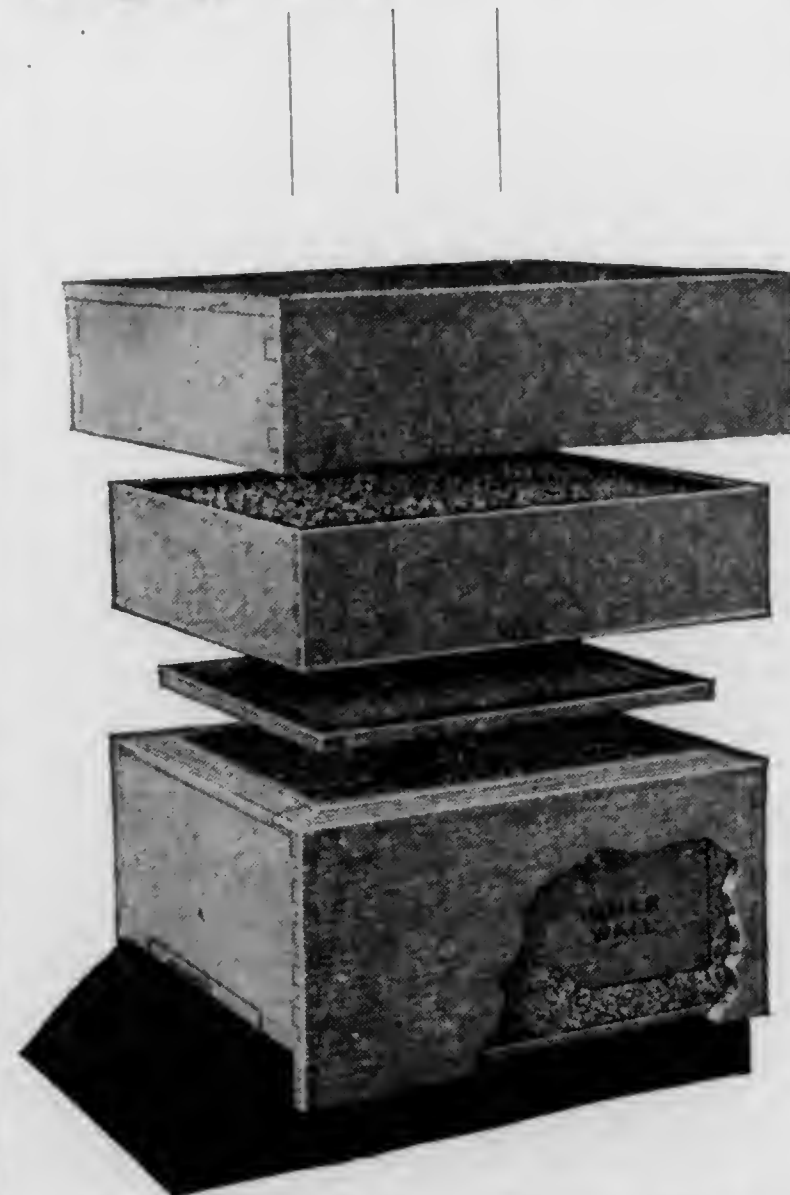
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Buckeye hives not only bring more bees through the winter alive, but result in stronger colonies for the honey flow; and for the commercial beekeeper more uniform colonies.

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1 1-2 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$3.75 each
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Lots of 6 to 12 packages, 25c less each package than above quotations. All packages full weight and are filled with young bees on arrival.

Sel. Untested Queens, \$1 each, \$10.80 per doz. Sel. Tested Queens, \$1.75 each; \$18.00 per doz.; Queens' wings clipped free of charge.

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GLENDAL, OHIO

PREFACE

The Pennsylvania State Beekeepers Association has launched a new enterprise in an effort to serve the beekeepers of the State in a more efficient manner. It is publishing quarterly a small pamphlet of which this issue is the first number. The publication will include timely suggestions in beekeeping, announcements of meeting, and articles of interest about beekeeping and beekeepers of the State. The publication will also carry advertisements of honey wanted and for sale free of charge for its members.

This publication is an Official Organ to further and develop the interests of all members of the Association. In order to accomplish this undertaking the publication must receive the whole hearted support of all members of the Association. Its success will depend largely upon the interest shown in it by those who are to receive the benefits therefrom.

Articles of interest on beekeeping are requested from the members. The articles may be sent to the committee at any time and may be either of general or local interest. Suggestions for the improvement of the publication are also requested. Every beekeeper should consider this to be his own publication.

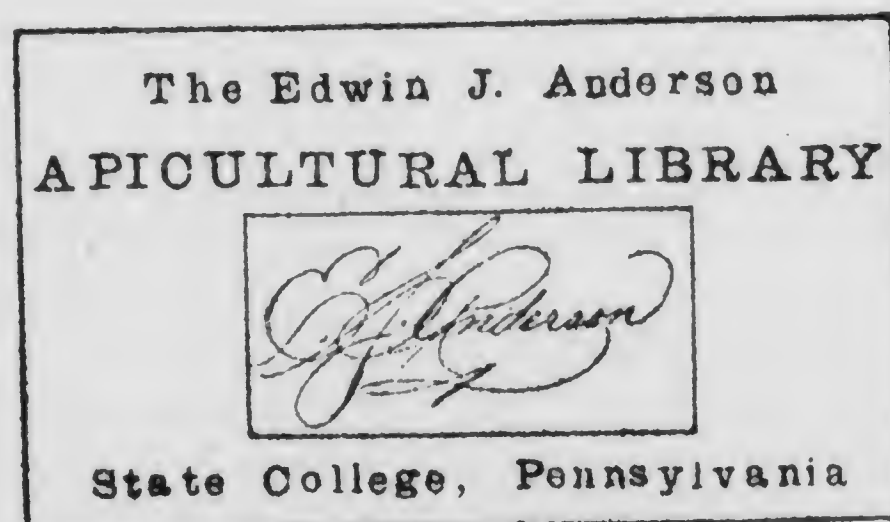
Publishing Committee,

Prof. E. J. ANDERSON
FREDERICK HAHMAN
HARRY W. BEAVER

President, Edwin J. Anderson, State College, Pa.

Vice-President, Harry W. Beaver, Troy, Pa.

Sec.-Treasurer, Charles N. Greene, Harrisburg, Pa.



Proceedings of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Beekeepers Association, Harrisburg, Pa.

January 18th and 19th, 1928.

The twenty-fifth annual convention assembled in the Public Library, Harrisburg, Pa., January 18th and 19th, in the absence of the president, W. C. Long, Millville, Pa., the vice-president, Prof. E. J. Anderson, State College, presided.

The convention was opened by prayer by Harry W. Beaver.

The roll call and reading of minutes were omitted to facilitate business.

Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, Charles S. Jordon, gave the address of welcome.

It was moved by A. T. Keil, Mars, Pa., that we alter the program to the extent of changing the time of election of officers from 3:00 P. M. Thursday to immediately preceeding the noon hour Thursday. The motion was seconded by Harry W. Beaver and carried without objection.

The Secretary-Treasurer, C. N. Greene, reported as follows:

Cash on hand,		Expenditures,	
Mechanics Trust Co.	\$1,197.85	For cards and ribbons	\$ 8.20
Grange National Bank	12.65	To Pub. Comm.	
Interest,		Postage and stationery	
Mechanics Trust Co.	50.40	for reports	5.62
Grange National Bank	.42	To F. E. Van Keuren, print-	
Dues	181.00	ing reports	59.99
From Publishing Comm.	25.50		
			\$73.81
Total	\$1,467.87	Cash on hand	\$1,394.06
		Total	\$1,467.87

A. T. Keil inquired what the paid membership of the Association has been for the last three years. The Secretary submitted the following:

Dues paid for 1925-6	\$148.00
1926-7	137.00
1927-8	181.00

Report of the publishing committee was as follows:

Received from advertisers	\$169.50	Paid for printing 579	
Paid from general fund	34.49	reports (F. E. VanKeuren)	\$203.99
	\$203.99		\$203.99

The Secretary commended the publishing committee for the work done and for the amount of advertising space sold.

The secretary reported that a number of the reports remained in his hands. A. T. Keil suggested that they be given to new members as dues were paid.

A. T. Keil moved that the publishing committee be retained without change of personnel, and that they proceed to act on the report of 1927-8 at once. The motion was seconded by M. P. Williams, and was then opened for discussion. The original motion was amended to include the publication of four bulletins during the year in the form of an Official Organ; which is to include: first, communications; second, local articles of interest; third, educational articles and general information; fourth, advertisements of honey wanted and for sale, free of charge to members of the association. The motion was accepted as amended, voted upon and passed. Fifty-two members being present when the vote was taken.

An Echo From Florida

By E. E. Pressler, Orlando, Florida

Those of you here who know me or who remember me, know that I have always been a dexterous seeker of new and complicated problems. I want

to assure you all that my loyalty for the Pennsylvania Beekeepers' Association has not abated one bit. It is as adamant today as it was a quarter of a century ago when I had the honor to call the FIRST meeting to order in the Court House at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

In a short paper of this character it is very obvious that I may only mention a few of the outstanding features differing from the stereotyped methods in the North.

With one proviso, that my remarks do not include the Everglades, the Indian reservations and the immediate territory adjacent thereto nor our Insular possessions. The English language is inadequate in words to attempt a description of these gigantic possibilities. A Camelite Preacher without any knowledge of bees near the Everglades with hives on the same stands throughout the year averages more than six hundred pounds of surplus.

I have no knowledge at this time of any up-to-date commercial beekeeper in this state. Many so-called, but like myself, all lack one or more essential feature to make honey production the potential success that nature warrants on every hand. Many of us have sufficient bees and equipment.

With an equal amount of both mental and physical energy a thousand pounds of surplus can be secured here as readily as one hundred pounds anywhere in the North. When ready cash is lacking and the development of a large apiary is the goal instead of honey, in one single season fifty hives may be increased to 1000, thus requiring one season to accomplish what requires a lifetime in the North. In 1925 bees were high in modern hives. One man, P. W. Sowinski, who came here from Michigan succeeded in gathering together eleven hives by March 1, 1926. This he increased to 185 by November 1, 1926, did all the work himself, rearing every queen, making all his own hives, buying only the frames and foundation. The year 1926 was the poorest year for honey production (called a failure) since I am in Florida. J. J. Wilder made a test on 14 hives in 1924 for increase, and made photographs and data corroborating the authenticity of the experiment, which was as near as I now remember something like this: 'Once using full drawn combs and the balance full sheets of wired foundation increasing from 14 to 176 full colonies without feeding one ounce and incidently producing seven and one-half tons of chunk honey.'

The possibilities of honey production in this last state of frontier life is not within the realm of comprehension or prediction. Enough nectar is now going to waste, which if gathered could feed the world. Florida has the distinction of producing the only honey in the world that does not granulate.

No infectious disease, no paralysis and the enemies are not worth mentioning, except now and then when exposed in the woods to a lot of decaying vegetation, large red ants will conquer a few colonies. This never occurs on cultivated lands. So much, so good!

Now for the bad side in Florida beekeeping. Hives and all appliances are higher and more difficult to obtain, due to a longer freight haul, and greater distance from supply houses.

Honey containers cost nearly twice as much as in the North.

The discriminating freight rates to eastern markets on honey compel honey producers to become honey bottlers. Thus every brother becomes a rival competitor, and automatically a "cut-throat, a rascal and a liar" in the imaginary salesmanship of his fellows commodity.

In this jumbled and chaotic manner more than seventy-five per cent. of our superior product is sacrificed locally while the outside world never hears of the superlative value of our delicious natural sweet.

This delicious food is found in beer bottles, mustard jars, tin coffee cans, mason fruit jars and on up to Coco-Cola barrels. In some instances it is sold as low as the price of sugar and at half the cost of its production. Such a condition lasts indefinitely because as fast as the individual producer forces himself into bankruptcy, his position is assumed by another trying again to lift himself by the straps of his boots, only to meet a similar fate.

Recently the Florida State Beekeepers' Association inaugurated a State wide vigorous campaign to form a co-operative association for storing, blending, bottling and selling all our honey under one brand in uniform attractive containers and of perpetual standard quality. Should this project now con-

templated develop into a reality, I would rather keep bees here than anywhere else in the world.

Wishing you all a very happy year and a successful and prosperous honey production.

It was moved by M. P. Williams and seconded by O. C. Fuller that the meeting be adjourned for dinner, the motion carried.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 by the president, W. Clyde Long.

Ideas of a Radical Beekeeper

By Milton Purnell, Williamsport, Pa.

The following thoughts are presented for consideration and discussion:

1. The great possibilities of strain improvement in the races of bees by the method of Dr. Watson, Alfred, N. Y., who has been successful in mechanical fertilization of queen bees.
2. Permanent insulation and packing during the entire year, protecting the bees from heat as well as cold, reducing cost of operation and increasing the bees efficiency.
3. Construct hives so that interior conditions may be noted without hive manipulation. Editors not—this may be done by the use of the sectional hive, but this has been discarded by most beekeepers.
4. Plan and arrange honey houses better so as to economize labor and time in operating.
5. The radial extractor marks on epoch, and suggests other improvements.
6. Milk, or similar bottling machines are suggested for the preparation of extracted honey for market, to cut down cost of labor.
7. The auto truck and good roads make it practical to keep bees and market honey in any part of the State.
8. The practical way to meet low prices is by efficient management and quantity production.
9. Standardizing color and flavor by proper blending and maintaining prices by co-operative selling.
10. Never dump honey on a declining market. Cut expenses and develop efficient methods of production.

Honey—The Past, Present and Future

By H. H. Root, Medina, O.

CHANGING CONDITIONS

In the past ten or fifteen years chain stores have come into being and in the grocery line especially, they have reached an important position. Two years ago chain grocery stores were selling about 20 p. c. of the groceries bought by the American housewife. Today the proportion is better than 30 per cent.

There is an almost universal demand on the part of grocers today for package goods. Bulk foods are being rapidly discontinued.

Butter prices have advanced three, four and in some instances five times the existing price of twenty-five years ago but during this time the price of granulated sugar has gone up but little, sugar today being almost as cheap as it was around the year 1900.

The cheap syrups have been with us always, Karo Corn Syrup, Invert Syrup and now Malt Syrup, all selling at a low price.

Jams and jellies, which are also competing with honey for the share of a consumer's dollar seem to be unusually quiet at the present time.

HONEY MARKET A YEAR AGO

Owing to the fact that considerable 1925 honey was held over to 1926 in five or six of the Western mountain states and owing also to the fact that

there was a good crop of honey in many of these states in 1926 something approaching a panic took place culminating about February, 1927, when the carlot price of intermountain honey went down as low as 5 1-4c f. o. b. shipping point. This panic need not have occurred because in most localities of the East the 1926 crop was below normal.

THE HONEY MARKET TODAY

At the present time the honey market is greatly improved over conditions a year ago. No great amount of 1926 honey was left over unsold. Very little of the 1927 honey is in the hands of producers who feel obligated to sell regardless of cost. The Mountain States Honey Association controlling the larger part of the honey produced in the six or eight western states is functioning and so far preventing low prices that formerly existed.

The demand for honey in nearly all localities is good. Indications are that not enough 1927 honey will remain unsold by the time next season opens to jeopardize prices.

FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR HONEY

Roadside honey selling is progressing rapidly. Producers along all the through highways are taking advantage of this excellent method of distributing direct to the consumer. Large quantities of honey are being sold at good prices in this way. Even on highways that can not be called through highways, in fact wherever there are paved highways, honey is being sold at the roadside at good prices and in steadily increasing amounts.

Many of the large chain grocery stores are stocking in honey regularly.

Dentists and teachers are preaching the harmful effect of eating too much candy. Dietitians and specialists are recognizing the great value of honey as a safe sweet.

Magazines and newspapers are telling about the healthfulness of honey, that it is better for children than so much candy. The A. I. Root Company is constantly sending out material to those who wish to write articles on honey for newspapers and magazines.

The W. K. Kellogg Company, having endorsed honey and making a favorable mention of honey on all their cereal packages totalling more than a million and a half daily, are doing the cause of honey a very great favor. Besides mentioning honey on all the cereal packages, they are making favorable mention of honey in all of their advertising along with ripe fruits, milk and cereals. Beekeepers owe a debt of gratitude to the Kellogg Company for this favorable publicity given our product.

HONEY AS A FOOD

Honey is a natural sweet, the only sweet that does not have to undergo a manufacturing process by man. Honey is the safest sweet. Honey is composed of levulose and dextrose principally, in nearly equal quantities. The levulose especially passes directly into the blood stream with no tax on the digestive system. Honey is therefore a safe heart stimulant. When fatigued a spoonful of honey in hot water quickly restores energy and vitality and is the best way to overcome that tired feeling.

Honey is safe for babies and young children. In Europe especially doctors prescribe it for modifying milk in place of other sugars. Honey is an aid to digestion. Honey never causes fermentation in the stomach, as most other sweets are likely to do.

NEW USES OF HONEY

Forty or fifty manufacturers of candy are now using honey in part. The frequent appearance of the name honey on a candy wrapper helps to keep the name before the public thereby overcoming some of the indifference that exists regarding honey.

Equal parts of honey, denatured alcohol and water make a safe anti-freeze for automobile radiators. If the gaskets are in good condition and the cylinder head bolts kept tight so that there is no loss of the solution it may

be used over and over, winter after winter. The honey keeps the alcohol from evaporating overcoming the objectionable odor so often present when alcohol alone is used.

Honey is excellent for the skin and beauty specialists are more and more massaging the face with honey. This treatment leaves the skin smooth and soft. There is no better treatment for the complexion known.

A very satisfactory shaving cream can be made with honey. The resulting lather stays moist a long time, softens the beard better than ordinary lather and is healing to the skin.

HONEY SHAVING CREAM

Select a free lathering soap. Colgate's "Big Bath" and Larkin's "Maid of the Mist" are both suitable.

With a knife or vegetable slicer cut it in thin shavings. If the soap is not thoroughly dry place in a warm oven (door left open) to dry.

When thoroughly dry, crumble it with the hands and run through a fine sieve. Better, grind the dried shaving in a hand flour mill.

Mix the powdered soap with honey and water in the following approximate proportions by measure:

Powdered soap—2 parts

Honey—4 parts

Water—1 part

When first mixed, the cream is thin, but it later thickens to about the right consistency.

Apply the cream to the face with the fingers and work up the lather with a wet brush. Or, if preferred, put the cream in a shaving mug and work up the lather in the mug.

Use only enough water on the brush to make a creamy smooth lather. In this condition, it will remain moist on the face for a long time. The lather softens the beard better than ordinary lather and is soothing and healing in its effect on the skin.

This cream is also excellent to use as a shampoo as it leaves the hair soft and glossy.

We need not care where honey goes—just so it goes, at a good price, and in increasing quantities. Honey is just emerging from the cough-medicine stage. Its future today is bright, if you and I each do our part.

H. H. Root, Medina, Ohio. Feb. 9, 1928.

Wintering Bees In Pennsylvania

By Edwin J. Anderson, State College, Pa.

An effort was made by the author to ascertain, if possible, the reasons for the winter losses which are often very heavy in the apiaries of Pennsylvania. Records were taken from both the permanent demonstration apiaries and those in which no demonstrations were held. The demonstration apiaries are those selected by the county agents in their respective counties as suitable places for carrying out a series of permanent demonstrations for better beekeeping. At the proper times of the year meetings are called at these apiaries and the extension specialist from the college explains and demonstrates the improved methods of beekeeping. Such apiaries are generally selected in locations easily reached from other parts of the county.

The records on wintering were taken from forty-six different apiaries located in widely separated parts of the state. Three questions were asked the beekeeper, and then the fall and spring counts were recorded. The three questions were: (1) How many colonies were fed sugar syrup, clover honey or buckwheat honey last fall? (2) How many colonies were requeened during the summer of 1926? (3) How many colonies were packed during the winter?

Apiary No.	Fed In Fall	Sugar In 1926	Requeened Packed	No. in Fall	No. in Spring	Loss	Per Cent Loss
1	4	4	4	4	4	0	0
2	7	7	6	7	7	0	0
3	8	8	8	8	8	0	0
4	12	12	12	12	12	0	0
5	4	4	4	4	4	0	0
6	0	0	0	16	8	8	50
7	4	4	4	4	4	0	0
8	0	2	0	4	2	2	50
9	6	6	6	6	6	0	0
10	Clover Hon.	8	8	8	8	0	0
11	Food-Cham.	0	12	12	11	1	8
12	6	0	6	6	4	2	33
13	12	13	13	13	12	1	7
14	10	4	10	10	10	0	0
15	40	6	40	40	36	4	10
16	80	40	80	80	80	0	0
17	4	4	4	4	4	0	0
18	12	3	12	12	9	3	25
19	11	1	11	11	11	0	0
20	0	0	0	10	4	6	60
21	0	0	0	13	8	5	37
22	0	0	Partly	10	8	2	25
23	0	4	0	9	5	4	44
24	0	6	0	63	38	25	39
25	0	0	Cornstalks	10	4	6	60
26	0	0	0	35	9	26	74
27	0	7	Open Front	8	6	2	25
28	Bitter Hon.	10	20	20	19	1	5
29	0	60	70 wrapped in paper	80	48	32	40
30	0	0	0	6	2	4	66
31	0	0	Long cases	20	12	8	40
32	0	0	A few double-wall hives	30	15	15	50
33	0	0	0	6	4	2	33
34	0	0	Long cases	7	6	1	14
35	0	0	6 double hives	27	20	7	25
36	0	15	in cellar	57	52	5	8
37	Food-Cham.	2	4	4	4	0	0
38	0	0	0	45	1	44	97
39	0	1	In old chicken coop	6	3	3	50
40	8	10	30	30	28	2	6
41	0	3	0	52	37	15	28
42	0	40	72	72	72	0	0
43	0	0	1-2 double walled hives	18	15	3	16
44	0	0	Most are double hives	55	48	7	12
45	9	6	Apiary house	12	9	3	25
46	0	2	0	19	12	7	36

From these records comparisons were made of the percentage of winter losses where the bees were cared for in different ways. In the eleven demonstration apiaries the loss was 5 per cent. Three of the colonies making up this loss were fed by the beekeeper too late in the fall and did not take down any syrup. They died from starvation late in the winter. The losses in apiaries other than the demonstration apiaries was 28 per cent.

In nine of the forty-six apiaries in which all of the colonies were fed

sugar syrup or clover honey, were requeened in 1926, and were packed during the winter, there was no loss. The bees wintered 100 per cent. In seventeen apiaries where the bees were all fed and packed but a few were not requeened the losses were 4 per cent. In the apiaries other than the above-mentioned seventeen the losses rose to 33 per cent, while in seven of these apiaries, where no attention was given wintering or requeening, the losses increased to 72 per cent.

Beekeeping Problems In Marketing Honey

By M. P. Williams, Milton, Pa.

The marketing problems are the most important that the successful beekeeper has to contend with. Honey must be graded carefully, observing cleanliness, color, weight and appearance for market.

Do not mix light and dark honey together, sell them separate, especially if an exacting trade is to be supplied. Endeavor constantly to correct the common impression that honey is a luxury. Honey should be used daily because it is a carbohydrate of great food value. It is nature's own sweet, gathered and prepared and stored in the combs by the bees for the use of themselves and for human consumption.

The beekeeper must be ever ready to answer questions as to the bees, their behavior and work, as well as to laud the wonderful qualities of their unexcelled product. Strive to impress purchasers that honey should be used regularly. Work with the groceryman and dealer and acquaint them with the food value of honey, and tell them how honey is prepared for market, in fact teach them sales talk so they have a knowledge of honey and can answer prospective purchasers. Get fair prices and avoid price cutting and excessive high prices as they act as a boomerang to the one who does it. We recommend twelve and twenty four ounce glass jars for general use, and \$2.25 and \$3.50 per dozen as a reasonable price.

Retail prices of twenty-five and forty cents each was suggested.

A discussion of marketing followed under the supervision of Harry W. Beaver. It was developed during the discussion that honey sales were curtailed in any locality by exorbitant prices, but that there was a fair price at which the sales of honey increased and grew from season to season. The consensus of opinion seemed to favor the one and two pound glass jars for the grocery trade and the five and ten pound friction top pails for the suburban trade direct to the consumer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

About sixty beekeepers gathered at Kleins Restaurant and did justice to a special chicken dinner and spent the evening spinning yarns, as only beekeepers can. That wily Scotchman, E. G. Carr, from N. J., acted as toastmaster, may his shadow never grow less. He expressed his feeling for the bees in the following lines:

The bee sings, I confess it.
Sweet as honey, heaven bless it.
But it would be a sweeter singer,
If it didn't have a stinger.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, JANUARY 19, 1928

President's Address

By W. C. Long, Millville, Pa.

Another short season has passed since our last meeting in this hall and another year's experience has been added to our store of knowledge.

I wish to call your attention to several outstanding features of the 1927 season. The year 1927 will perhaps go down in the beekeeping diary as the most unusual for the past seventeen years. It is unusual in a number of ways: (1) in regards the heavy winter and spring losses, (2) in regards the storing of a large surplus during the month of September, (3) because of the

numerous flights of the bees up to the present time in January at least on every week, (4) because of the greater publicity and larger outlet for honey as shown by the advertising campaign of the Kellogg Co., of Battle Creek, Michigan, also by the twenty candy companies putting out honey candies, and the two chain stores selling honey as a regular item, (5) the greater danger to honey marketing because of the possible passage of the Corn Sugar Bill, and the false publicity concerning diseased honey.

We have tried to arrange our program to meet these outstanding features and problems of the season of 1927.

We have at least three speakers on the program who are authorities on proper wintering. This is an important question for greater actual loss is experienced in improper wintering than in any other form of loss suffered by the beekeeper.

Another topic on the program which should not be overlooked is organization. The day is not far distant when we will need it.

Last but not least on the program is, better methods of advertising and marketing honey by beekeepers who are authorities on bees and honey. I believe that this question vitally concerns every beekeeper of Pennsylvania.

The Deep Frame For The Brood Chamber

By C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Illinois

Mr. Secretary, at the same time as I received your request for an address on the above subject, I received an inquiry from a beekeeper using Langstroth hives of the usual depth, asking whether it would be advisable to winter his bees in two stories and giving as the reason of this desire the fact that the colonies in his apiary did not have enough honey in any single story to winter safely. As this condition is one of our reasons for our preference to deeper frames than the regular Langstroth, I will state what our experience has been with both shallow and deep frames.

When my father began beekeeping in the U. S., in the early Sixties of the 19th Century, after having kept bees as an amateur in Europe, he examined both the Langstroth and the Quinby systems of beekeeping. Mr. Langstroth, invented the hive that bears his name in 1851. A few years later, Mr. Quinby made a hive with deeper frames than the Langstroth, but similar in almost every respect otherwise. Mr. Langstroth was a very practical experimenter and inventor. Mr. Quinby was mainly a large producer of honey. My father adopted the Quinby hive. Its frames were two and one-eighths inches deeper than the Langstroth frames and a little longer.

We used the Quinby frames from that time on and enlarged our apiaries to some 300 colonies, using as many as from 9 to 11 frames in the Quinby hives that we manufactured ourselves. In 1876, or thereabout, we had occasion to lease 110 regular Langstroth colonies of regular 10-frame capacity, from an old Missouri beekeeper, by the name of Barlow. These hives were managed by us in the same way as our large and deeper hives. We found the following results:

The queens in the deeper hives rarely abandoned the main breeding story for the upper stories, or supers, as they usually had sufficient room for their brood in the lower story. Their circle of brood, being greater, they could lay a greater number of eggs during the same space of time than was possible by queens located in smaller frames. Every one who has examined the brood of prolific queens during the time of heavy laying, has noticed without difficulty that a good queen always lays her eggs in a circle, as much as possible, beginning at the center of the combs and continuing around the eggs already laid till the edge of the comb is reached. When there are obstructions, cross bars, spaces for the passage of bees, the result is always a little delay to the queen. This is very easy to comprehend. In order to lay several thousand eggs per day, she must use some method, some regularity. The queen which does not use regularity, but lays eggs here and there, never achieves the results obtained by a prolific, active, methodical queen. When there is a cross-bar in the center of a frame, one often finds brood only on one side of it.

For that reason we found, with very prolific queens, a greater amount of brood in deeper frames than in shallow frames, especially when the shal-

low hives were of such small size that the queens were compelled to move from one story to another. We want our brood chambers large enough to accommodate the most prolific queens in a single story.

There is also another advantage to the deeper frame. It is found in the fact that it enables the bees to place enough honey above the cluster to winter on, enough in the entire brood chamber body to carry the bees through from fall till the next harvest, except perhaps in extraordinary, late seasons. This is a very important matter. In the past eight or ten years you have all noticed that there has been a great deal of stress put upon what is now called a "food chamber," or an upper brood story, to carry enough honey for the bees to winter and rear their brood in spring, without having to be fed occasionally. This "food chamber" is intended to make up for the shortage that is to be expected in an ordinary 8-frame or 10-frame Langstroth hive. Usually such a hive has enough to winter the colony, but generally not enough to carry it through the brood rearing months of early spring. This is an acknowledgement that the shallow frame hive is too small for the requirements of a colony. If the deep frame hives are properly managed, they should have enough honey within the single brood chamber to keep the bees supplied from the end of one crop to the beginning of the other crop.

Let me here give a little of my personal experience upon the requirements of bees between one season and the other, which I will quote verbatim from our "Langstroth Revised (The Honeybee)." "Enthusiastic beekeepers are apt to overdo extracting, leaving too little honey in the brood chamber for winter. If the bees are not actually crowded with honey, we advise them to leave, to strong colonies, all the honey that the brood chamber contains. Some may think that nine or ten heavy Quinby frames are too many for a colony, for they may be wintered on 6 or 7. But here is a bit of our experience.

"About the year 1875, in an apiary away from home, where we were raising comb honey, we had a number of swarms, which, in the rush of the honey crop, we did not examine until their combs were built. At that time, there was no comb foundation, the triangular top bar was the guide principally used and the combs of some of these swarms were joined together in a way that rendered the frames immovable. In the fall, we extracted from the brood chamber of nearly every colony, as was then our practice, leaving only seven Quinby frames, on an average, for winter. The colonies that had those crooked combs were left with all their stores, ten frames, because we could not disturb them without breaking combs, and causing leakage and robbing and it was not the proper season for transferring them. These colonies did not have to be fed in spring, became very strong, and yielded the largest crop. This happened for several years in succession. This untried-for result caused us to make further experiments, which proved that there is a profit in leaving, to strong colonies, a large quantity of honey, so that they will not limit their spring breeding."

The same result may be achieved with a food chamber or upper story, but in our opinion a full upper story is more than needed.

Those are the two main reasons which caused us to harvest larger crops with the deep frame hives than with the shallow frames. This trial, as I have already mentioned, was upon, not a half dozen colonies, but upon hundreds.

Owing to the fact that the Langstroth shallow frame hive is the standard of America, we have had to keep Langstroth hives in our apiaries, for business purposes, right along since 1876, but the experience with these hives has been the same at all times. The Quinby deep frame hive has always proved the more profitable of the two.

There is another point upon which I might touch when writing about frames, it is the spacing which we have been using, between frames. We followed Quinby, in spacing our frames one and a half inches from center to center. Quinby was following Dzierzon in this, while Mr. Langstroth, following Berlepsch and a number of others, spaced his frames one-and-three-eighths inches, which is actually nearer to the average natural spacing by bees. But the wider spacing permits more honey to be stored above the cluster for winter, in the same number of combs; the wide spacing also gives more room for ventilation during hot weather when the same combs are fully occupied with brood. Result: better wintering conditions and less swarming.

This is not a guess, but an experience dating back 50 years with regular results. If we have a dozen shallow frame hives in an apiary and there are a half dozen natural swarms in that apiary, the report will always come, invariably, that the swarms issued from the shallow, narrow-spaced colonies.

We gave our experience of comparative trials of the deep and shallow frames, in our revision of Langstroth, but did not insist upon the advantages of the deeper frames, because the shallow frame is the standard. But when Mr. F. C. Pellett, who had been State Inspector in Iowa, joined us about 1916, he was so impressed with the greater value of deeper frames that he insisted upon recommending our methods wherever he went. This brought our views to the attention of the beekeepers throughout the country, led to several discussions and to the final publication of "The Dadant System of Beekeeping."

We do not insist upon the advisability of using deeper frames than the standard Langstroth, because the latter is so well established, but we are sure that those who will try deeper frames will concur with our views in the advantages which they offer.

Now there is another question upon which I wish to touch, for it relates to frames. We use a shallow frame for supers; but many beekeepers object to two kinds of frames. We are quite sure that a shallow super is better than a deep one, as the bees enter it more readily and as they begin filling it with honey, it becomes more readily occupied with nectar than a deep one, so that the queen is not so likely to occupy it with brood. Thus we manage to keep the queen down in one story, deep enough for all her brood and the bees store their surplus in one or more supers. There is less trouble with brood in extracting combs than with the two-story shallow hive. The super combs are more easily handled than deep ones and are more readily extracted, as our shallow super frames are of the proper depth to be uncapped at a single stroke of the knife. We find no more objections to the use of shallow supers than we would have to the use of sections in case we wish to produce comb honey. Occasionally, of course, queens will go into the shallow supers, but they are less likely to stay in shallow combs than in deep ones.

Let it be understood that we do not think the regular Langstroth frame positively undesirable, but we know that any one who will try the deeper frame, side by side with the regular Langstroth, in sufficient quantities to make a good test, will prefer the former, after a thorough trial. It requires less labor, the results are greater and swarming very much less, with the deep brood chamber.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Dadant's paper, Mr. Otis C. Fuller submitted the following:

In presenting my views and experiences concerning the use of the large hive, some of my statements may be at variance with the accepted theories and practices of some of the leading beekeepers of the State, when I say that a large brood chamber together with a shallow extracting super, gives better results, in averaging up the honey crop, than do the standard hives. We are reasonably sure of this fact, as our average shows, compared with the accepted standard hive.

Much is being said at this time about the use of an extra food chamber as a necessary factor in stimulating brood rearing in the spring. With the large hives there is no need of this extra amount of honey, as the equivalent is found in the large brood chamber, since it is about 40 per cent. larger than the standard 10 frame hive.

Then, again we hear that in order to give laying room for a good prolific queen, two full ten frame bodies should be used. This is a proposition to which we seriously object. Much as we love our business we would certainly feel inclined to quit, were we compelled to handle two brood chambers, together with twenty frames, when manipulating the colony. Eleven frames are plenty when the hot summer sun is pouring its scorching rays down on ones back, aside from lifting heavy hives off and on the brood chamber proper. Our rousing colonies prove that the large hive gives all the room a queen needs for brood rearing.

I think I hear my good friend Beaver say, that's all well and good but those ponderous barns that you prefer are so large and heavy that it is almost

necessary to have a portable derrick to handle them. To meet this objection, I wish to say that neither my partner (Mrs. Fuller) nor I are anywhere near up the average in strength, but we find little difficulty in handling them. Of course in putting them in and taking out of the cellar, we employ two men to do it.

The depth of the frame is also a factor that should be taken into consideration for successful wintering. Even a casual observation of bees will point out the strong tendency of all normal colonies to place their stores above the cluster where it is kept warm, and within easy reach during cold weather. It is therefore obvious to all that the more honey stored above the cluster the safer they will be during prolonged cold weather, when it is impossible for the bees to reach the cold honey at the side of the hive. Here the deep frame fits in admirably, since several inches of honey will be stored immediately above the cluster.

While the large hive and the deep frame are not entirely swarm proof, yet we find that swarming is reduced in a large measure, to be sure we have some swarms at our outyards, and an occasional one gets away, still we feel that it is the minimum and does not warrant close attention.

Just a word about the shallow extracting combs: we like them because of the ease of uncapping and handling; one stroke of the knife on either side does the job.

It is now seven years since we discarded the eight frame standard hive and adopted the Modified Dadant and have not the least regret to offer for the change.

Mr. Harry W. Beaver, Troy, Pa., has found the eight frame hive better adapted to his method of beekeeping.

Mr. Hahman: The standard hive has served our purpose well. I wish to emphasize more the necessity of winter protection. Our bees are wintered in the cellar and are protected with packing cases when put out in the spring.

Mr. Beaver: The double brood chamber is essential for method of treating European foulbrood. With this treatment the queen is put above the excluder on combs without brood. When the brood has hatched and the combs are cleaned below the queen is put below the excluder so the bees can clean the combs above. This will cure European foulbrood in our locality.

Rev. Willis A. Lewis, Doylestown, Pa.: I have used the standard and obtained the following results during the past season. I have increased from seven to thirty-three colonies and obtained 2110 pounds of comb honey and 253 pounds of extracted honey. This was made possible by dividing the colonies rapidly and feeding them sugar syrup until they were strong enough to gather surplus honey. (The large production of honey was partially due to the unusually heavy fall honey flow in the vicinity of this apiary, Ed.)

Advertising Honey

By H. H. Root, Medina, Ohio.

The discussions regarding the presence, distinguishing characteristics and treatment of bee diseases should never be presented where it can reach the public directly or thru the reporters of newspapers. The average person has a great fear of germs or bacteria, and may be led falsely to believe that the bee diseases may be contracted by human beings.

National honey advertising such as has been carried on by several well known companies and organizations is not possible for honey because funds are scattered among thousands of small producers and are not available for a comprehensive program. The expenditure of any amount less than an adequate sum to carry out a long time program is a waste of money. The advertising of honey is up to every beekeeper individually and he must use every opportunity to catch the eye and ear of the prospective consumers. It is doubtful if any of us talk "honey" as often or as well as we might. When you have the opportunity talk honey to your customers, your friends, to high school pupils, to fraternal and school organizations, or any other group of people.

President W. C. Long: The Kellogg advertising and booklets have been a big help to me. I have sold my entire crop of honey and I have bought large quantities to keep my customers supplied. My purpose is to keep the

public eating honey throughout the year.

President W. C. Long: The election of officers will now be held. I wish to appoint Elmer F. Reustles, Philadelphia, Pa., and Charles S. Francisco tellers.

After the voting was over the President announced the results of the election to be as follows:

President, Edwin J. Anderson, State College, Pa.

Vice-President, Harry W. Beaver, Troy, Pa.

Secretary-Treasurer, Charles N. Greene, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. E. J. Anderson, chairman of the publishing committee: The publishing committee will appreciate news items on beekeeping from members of the association and requests that they be sent from time to time to one of the members of the committee.

The Development of a Thousand Colony Apiary

By Harry W. Beaver, Troy, Pa.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The beginning of every business is a good foundation, and the foundation of a bee business is a good location. I am talking to the younger would-be bee men rather than you older fellows, as few men that have passed their 45th year enter new business and make a big success.

The man who is planning on entering a business must face the question of adequate return for his labor, by this I mean income enough to live comfortably, and earn a competence, and at the same time find pleasure enough to make life worth living. Locality has a great deal to do with the pleasure we get out of life. A great many of us like to live among old friends, and if we have had fairly good bee territory and lots of it we may get enough pleasure to offset the funds acquired or not acquired.

If on the other hand he has an inclination to roam and see far lands I would advise him to select the very best territory available, even if he had to go to the Dakotas. When we hear of 600 lbs. yields we feel like selling out and moving, but then we think of the rolling stone and decide that a moss-back is not so bad off after all.

Having disposed of the location let us have a look at the man. A good bee keeper is always an optimist. An optimist is a man that knowing he will get kicked in the stomach, believes that it will not hurt nearly as much as one would believe, or believes it will be a glancing blow anyway. The man that engages in the bee business, and knows that the poor years will come, and believes that the bees will get some honey anyway and that it will not be as bad as one would think, is just as surely an optimist. It is like the young fellow that marries the girl of his choice—he must have love enough for her, to last thru thick and thin, joy and sorrow, till death do us part, and so, to win in his chosen pursuit he must have a love for his business that a few lean years or a year when the bees go on the war path or when the markets are glutted and no sales are the order of the day, will in no way cool his ardor.

The would-be thousand colony man should take a long look ahead and plan for a future business. A certain man was calling on a friend in his office in New York City, and during the conversation remarked that the friend had an easy job, for the pay he was getting, where upon the friend took him to a door overlooking the main office where a large number of clerks were at work, he said: "see those clerks, well they are paid for filing what happened yesterday, I am paid for looking five years ahead."

Look ahead: be sure of your location, have your home plant near a railroad station if possible, a mile or two is near enough if on an improved road, use standard hives and equipment, as it costs money to change any of these items. Plan ahead for the bigger problems, such as a foulbrood epidemic for instance, and how to overcome it and come up smiling, also the years when the bees swarm and swarm and then swarm again. What will you do to overcome it? The years that the honey comes in like a flood. How will you take care of it? And the years that we dyed-in-the-wool bee men get ready for and always believe is just around the corner, and blossoms come and blossoms go and there is scarcely enough honey gathered for winter.

Will your love fail at these critical times? Oh! yes, I have had all these to happen, just as I thought I had the prize within my grasp and have had it whisked away as often, but still I am optimistic enough to believe that the thousandth colony is just around the corner.

I have not mentioned the exact method to increase the apiary for there isn't any. So much depends on the season that no one can give detailed information.

I will say this much however, that it is a good plan to buy all the bees that are for sale in the territory that you wish to occupy as this lessens competition and danger of disease provided you are unfortunate enough to settle in a disease ridden locality. Other methods of increase are the comb-less package method which is so much in vogue, also by artificial increase, either by the shook method or by the nucleus method.

Perhaps the best plan would be to buy your queens for increase till your colonies were Italianized and then rear queens and they will be more purely mated. If you are lucky enough to start in a disease free territory, by all means don't use any equipment that is under suspicion rather buy new equipment and do all in your power to keep the scourge out.

Now as to hives, if you are a good mechanic and can build them true and square and of exact measurements it might pay to get a good buzz saw and make them during the winter months, but if you can't make them right—better buy factory-made goods, and also nail and paint them in winter during the off season, for there is no time to do this work during the season when they are needed.

As a vocation perhaps bee keeping does not pay in dollars and cents as some other pursuits, but for one who loves the big outdoors I know of nothing that can take the place of the busy bees.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

Due to the absence of the president, the vice-president, Edwin J. Anderson, presided.

Vice-president, Edwin J. Anderson: The following is a communication from the Connecticut Beekeepers Association:

Mr. Charles N. Greene,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Oct. 28, 1927.

At the fall meeting of the Connecticut Beekeepers Association a resolution was passed asking the Census Bureau at Washington to include bees honey and wax in the next census. A copy of this resolution is enclosed. Will you be so good as to take this matter up at your next meeting? Am sending a copy of this resolution to every bee association in the country. Hoping your association will take action on this.

Chas. J. Rost, Secretary.

Mr. A. T. Keil: The Allegheny County Beekeepers Association has acted on a similar resolution. I believe that a program of this kind would be of considerable value to beekeeping in general.

Mr. Milton P. Williams: I also believe that we should send the resolution to Washington.

Mr. Howard Miller: I move that a resolution be sent thru the proper committee to the Census Bureau at Washington requesting the enumeration of bees, honey and wax in the next census.

Mr. Milton P. Williams: I wish to second the motion.
The motion carried.

The Use of the Shallow Frame in Connection With Comb Honey Production

E. J. Anderson, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

The beekeepers are leaving a large market in Pennsylvania not only undeveloped but also unsupplied with comb honey. In this way the beekeepers are inviting competition from the comb honey producers of the middle west. In fact, the author has seen comb honey from the middle west in several markets this winter where it has never been sold before.

There is tendency on the part of the public to shift from extracted back to comb honey. The abundance of cheap syrup and other sweets are partly the cause for the change. This change in the tastes and demands of the public must be met by the beekeepers of Pennsylvania.

The outstanding reason for the scarcity of comb honey in many parts of Pennsylvania is the difficulty with which it can be produced, and the comparative ease with which extracted honey is produced. The greater tendency to swarm also discourages comb honey production.

The use of the shallow frame in connection with comb honey production will smooth out a number of these differences.

The shallow frame super should be put on the hive first and above a queen excluder, or without a queen excluder but above a super of sections. The shallow super should contain several drawn combs as baits. When the shallow super and the section supers are two-thirds full, additional section supers can be added, being placed immediately above the brood chamber.

The advantages of the shallow super in connection with comb honey production are as follows:

1. During a poor season moderate crops will be stored in the shallow super when few, if any, sections would be filled.
2. The shallow frames can be used for extracted honey, chunk honey, or comb honey. In the latter case only new frames are used.
3. The shallow supers will induce the bees to start work above more readily and reduce swarming.
4. The shallow frames can be used to get the light honey flows, or the honey often lost at the beginning and end of the honey flow, or for storing bitter honey to be used as winter food.

The Pennsylvania beekeepers should make an effort to supply the type and quantity of honey that the public demands, or the beekeeper out of the state will do so. The shallow supers seem to be at least one of the means to this end.

Mr. A. T. Kiel: I would suggest that there be two classes for bees wax at the Farm Products Show next year, one for exhibits of commercial bees wax and one for ornamental exhibits.

Mr. H. H. Root: The editors and publishers will always publish short sketches and stories about bees and honey. I would suggest that beekeepers supplement their paid advertising with interesting stories.

Pres. E. J. Anderson: Because of the contribution which Mr. Root has made towards the success of the meeting, I wish to request all those who are in favor of giving Mr. Root a rising vote of thanks to stand.

Mr. A. T. Kiel: I wish to suggest that we have a more elaborate banquet next year, one in which everybody can enjoy the meal at one time and an appropriate after dinner program can be carried out.

Mr. Harry W. Beaver: I wish to present the following for the committee on resolutions:

We, the members of the State Beekeepers Association of Pennsylvania, in annual meeting assembled in the lecture room of the public library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 18 and 19, 1928. Whereas, the Farm Products Show Commission through its management has provided the comfortable and well-fitted auditorium of the Harrisburg Public Library for the Pennsylvania Beekeepers Association's annual meetings, therefore be it resolved that a vote of thanks and appreciation be extended through the Manager of the Farm Products Show to the Commission and,

Whereas certain beekeepers have appreciated the opportunity of advertising honey, wax and honey products, as well as suggesting a more general use of nature's sweets as a food, and have with some effort and expense made it possible for the exhibit of aparian products to be an outstanding exhibit at the State Farm Products Show, therefore be it resolved that the Pennsylvania Beekeepers Association go on record as suggesting that every member as far as possible have a part in making the exhibit at the annual State Farm Products Show better and larger and more in keeping with the importance of beekeeping in Pennsylvania, and

Whereas according to Mr. Cole of Iowa, Corn Sugar Bills will be introduced in Congress in the near future legalizing the addition of corn sugar and glucose into all food products without proper declaration on the label, and that while we are assured that a proviso will be added to the bills exempting honey, we feel that when the consumers learn that the Foods and

Drugs Act is thus nullified, the efficiency of all Pure Food laws will be destroyed and the product of our industry will suffer as it did prior to 1906 and,

Whereas the Corn Sugar Bills are claimed to be for farm relief, it is authoritatively stated that the corn sugar manufacturers have at most used 2-3 of 1 per cent of the corn crop. The Wall Street Journal, July 8th, 1927, reports that they imported 750,000 bushels of Argentine corn for August alone. Even if their efforts were farm relief, dishonest practice is too high a price to pay and,

Whereas we believe and pray for the inherent right of every purchaser of drugs and food to know by the declaration what he purchases, especially a new untried article like corn sugar and corn sugar products. Therefore be it resolved that the Pennsylvania Beekeepers Association go on record as unalterably opposed to the Corn Sugar Bills and that the Association's members collectively and singly protest in every possible way against the bills legalizing the sale of corn sugar and corn sugar products without declaration on containers and labels and,

Whereas the exports of honey for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1927, were more than eleven million pounds from the United States to other countries and that at the present time there are several millions of colonies of bees in the United States of America and,

Whereas only the bees on farms have been heretofore enumerated in the census enumeration, indicates not more than one quarter of the actual number of colonies of bees kept in the United States and,

Whereas the value of bees, honey, wax and products therefrom in the United States greatly exceed many Agricultural interests now included in the census questionnaire, the question relative to bees should be changed or amended so as to include the bees, honey, wax and products therefrom in towns and cities in order to make a complete and truthful return and,

Whereas correct census returns of data regarding beekeeping and bees honey, wax and products are needed by the beekeepers as well as Government needs, and as the past census returns by the United States Census Bureau are misleading, inaccurate, and are a detriment to the Apicultural interests and are in some respects useless, therefore be it resolved that we the Pennsylvania Beekeepers Association petition your honorable Bureau and request that in the next census blanks for farms, towns and cities that questions be inserted so that each person will be asked the number of colonies of bees owned by him or her and the number of pounds of honey and wax produced annually by their bees and a complete and accurate return given thereon.

Committee:

Harry W. Beaver

Milton Purnell

F. J. Strittmatter

Mr. Howard Miller: I wish to make the motion that the report be accepted as given.

Mr. Elmer Reustles: I wish to second the motion.

The vote was in favor of the motion.

Mr. Charles N. Greene: Several invitations have been extended the Pennsylvania State Beekeepers Association to hold the summer meeting in different parts of the state.

Mr. Harry W. Beaver: I wish to make the motion that the summer meeting be held on a Saturday so that those who attend may have the following day which is Sunday, to get home.

Mr. W. O. Hershey: I wish to second the motion.

Pres. E. J. Anderson: The motion has carried.

Mr. Frederick Hahman: I wish to present the following report for the auditing committee. (page 3). The report was accepted as given.

Pres. E. J. Anderson: The suggestion has been made that the financial reports in the future include the money received by the Secretary-Treasurer during the fiscal year ending at the beginning of the annual meeting at Harrisburg.

Mr. William Glebe: I would like to suggest a constitutional amendment which would permit the loaning of money to students for educational purposes from the accumulative fund without requiring interest or security from the beneficiary.

Mr. Charles N. Greene: I wish to express my appreciation for the as-

sistance given me in taking notes during the meeting.

Pres. E. J. Aderson: If there is no further business to be brought to the attention of the association, all those in favor of adjourning give their consent by rising, so carried.

The honey exhibit at the Farm Products Show this winter was the finest and largest ever put on by the beekeepers of Pennsylvania. There is no question but that a good many honey sales are directly due to the exhibit. Thousands of people from all over the State come to Harrisburg each year to see the honey along with other exhibits. A novel exhibit of ornamental beeswax was one of the unusual attractions.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Light comb honey—1 and 3 P. M. Beam, Carlisle; 2 H. S. Hubbell, Lancaster; 4, Wm. A. Heiss, Mifflinburg; 5, J. B. Day, Lancaster.

Dark comb honey—1, 3 and 5, E. R. Landis, Thompsettown; 2, D. C. Gilham, Schuylkill Haven; 4, Charles Sultner, York.

Light extracted honey—1, J. S. Eby, Manheim; 2 and 3, Treesdale Farms, Mars; 4, Wayne Shilling, Lebanon; 5, Loren A. Yaw, Roaring Branch.

Amber extracted honey—1, H. W. Dennis, Allentown; 2, Wayne Shilling; 3, Robert Conn, Roaring Branch; 4, D. C. Gilham; 5, L. A. Yaw.

Dark extracted honey—1 and 2, L. A. Yaw; 3, Robert Conn; 4, H. M. Dorsheimer, Clarks Summit; 5, Treesdale Farms.

Beeswax—1 and 2, Treesdale Farms; 3, D. C. Gilham; 4, Chas. Sultner; 5, I. L. Barton, Townsville.

Collective exhibits—I. L. Sultner; 2, D. C. Gilham.

Report of the Clearfield County Beekeeper's Meeting

By J. B. Hollopeter—Secretary

The annual winter meeting of the Clearfield County Beekeepers Association was held in the County Farm Bureau Office, March 9, 1928.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P. M. with President G. W. Bell as Chairman. The vacancy caused by the removal of H. A. Silvis from the county, was supplied by the appointment of J. B. Hollopeter as secretary-treasurer.

George H. Rea, of Reynoldsville, well known beekeeping authority, gave an interesting account of his recent Florida trip, explaining conditions there favorable and unfavorable for beekeeping. Lack of pollen and forest fires are serious draw-backs. Mr. Rea advises the purchase of package bees from the mid-southern states rather than from the extreme southern states to insure more young bees. For best results, have bees arrive at the beginning of the early honey flow. The package business has grown to enormous size; the province of Manitoba alone receives 22,000 packages of bees, mostly two and three pound size.

E. J. Anderson, Bee Specialist, of State College, brought before the convention two very important matters.

First—With young queens, not over two years old and better new queens each year, plenty of stores, not less than 40 pounds of honey, ample room for egg laying, at least two brood chambers and ample protection from wind and cold, the bees will develop in good shape to gather a crop of honey. By the use of No. 1 clean sections covered on the tops with melted paraffine, higher quality section honey will be produced.

Second—Benefits to be derived from affiliation with the State Association and the quarterly bulletin soon to be published was explained. The membership fee of one dollar entitles each one to these benefits.

W. O. Mitchell, County Agent, is very enthusiastic about bees and "Bee Clubs." By the use of winter cases and other appliances and methods suggested by the State Bee Specialist in co-operation with the county agent, very successful work was done. There are prospects for two, perhaps more, this year, and an effort will be made to secure recognition in the way of prizes similar to those given in other Club work. One member raises queen bees.

The two following resolutions were approved:

Resolved that we protest against the passage of the Capper-Cole Corn Sugar Bill or any other proposed legislation that will tend to break down our Pure Food Laws. Protest to be sent to Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, Secretary of Agriculture, and to our Representative.

Resolved, that we affiliate as a group with the State Beekeepers Association and that the Annual membership dues shall be one dollar.

A summer meeting will be held, time and place to be announced later. Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

* * * * *

ITALIAN QUEENS

PENNSYLVANIA BORN AND BRED

Can good queens be reared in Pennsylvania? Yes, as good as can be reared anywhere. While late springs often prevent having queens early in the season, conditions otherwise are good for the production of hardy, prolific stock. Thirty years Pennsylvania beekeeping experience, seventeen of which as a commercial queen-breeder, convinces us that in both honey and queens it can be successfully done. The pathway of the Northern queenbreeder is beset with many difficulties, but with every difficulty there is a way of escape. When the great deluge of "devils club" honey in 1911 destroyed our fancy comb honey market we turned to the rearing of bees and queens. This year we have added one of the third generation as a partner, Ellwood Lyle Hollopeter.

Good untested queens, ready June first, one dollar each. For quantity prices write.

JASON B. HOLLOPETER & SON

ROCKTON, Pennsylvania.

* * * * *

GLASS AND TIN HONEY CONTAINERS

2 1-2-pound cans in cartons of 100 \$4.00 carton
 5-pound pails in cartons of 50 \$3.50 carton
 10-pound pails in cartons of 50 \$5.00 carton
 60-pound tins, NEW, 2 tins per case \$1.00 case
 60-pound tins, USED, two tins per case \$.35 case
 160-lb. Kegs (the ideal container for both buckwheat and clover honey) \$1.20 each

Glass Jars with Gold-Lacquered Caps

16-oz. honey capacity, 2 doz. per carton \$1.20 carton
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 16-oz. honey capacity, 2 dozen per carton \$1.35 carton
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AT SPECIAL PRICES. SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST

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ALL GRADES—ANY QUANTITY

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Q SERVICE—QUALITY—SATISFACTION Q
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A supplies merit patronage. A carlot stock of "BEEWARE"
L including wired foundation at Millville, Pa. Send your
I orders and add Long-Service to the Satisfaction and plea-
T sure of beekeeping.
Y **Finest Quality Extracted Honey, Any Quantity, Any Time**
W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.
SATISFACTION—QUALITY—SERVICE Y

Q DON'T FORGET Q
U
A W. G. LAUVER—The Queen Breeder
L MIDDLETOWN, Pennsylvania
I HE SELLS HIGH QUALITY QUEENS—ALSO ROOT
T QUALITY BEEKEEPERS SUPPLIES
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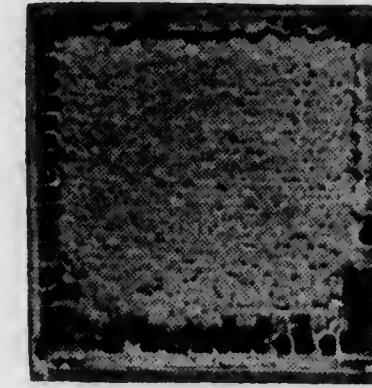
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APPEARANCE SELLS COMB HONEY

Its Quality and Flavor Bring Repeat Orders



Top and bottom starters of Surplus Foundation
result in well-filled sections

DADANT'S SURPLUS FOUNDATION

Is Pure Beeswax and Made to Become a Part of the Comb

Dadant's Surplus Foundation is more than a sheet of beeswax. It is so made that it becomes a part of the honey, a delightfully edible part. We select the very choicest beeswax we can get for it and it is milled by experts who have been studying its making for over fifty years.

Each sheet is dainty and clear, with a delightful fragrance. It is truly a fitting base upon which to build that most splendid product of the hive—section comb honey.

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WIRED—PLAIN—SURPLUS
Write for name of Nearest dealer

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"PACKAGE BEES"

BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER ELSEWHERE, GET MY
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REUSTLE'S PURE FOOD HONEY—Natures Purest Health Sweet
In jars and bulk, also comb honey. Any size or quantity

Glass honey containers in re-shipping cases. Beeswax bought.
Write for prices

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HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS
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38 Valley Street

GET YOUR BEE SUPPLIES FROM THE
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NOTED FOR SERVICE

REYNOLDSVILLE HARDWARE

REYNOLDSVILLE,

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48 Years of Profit 50 Years of Satisfaction

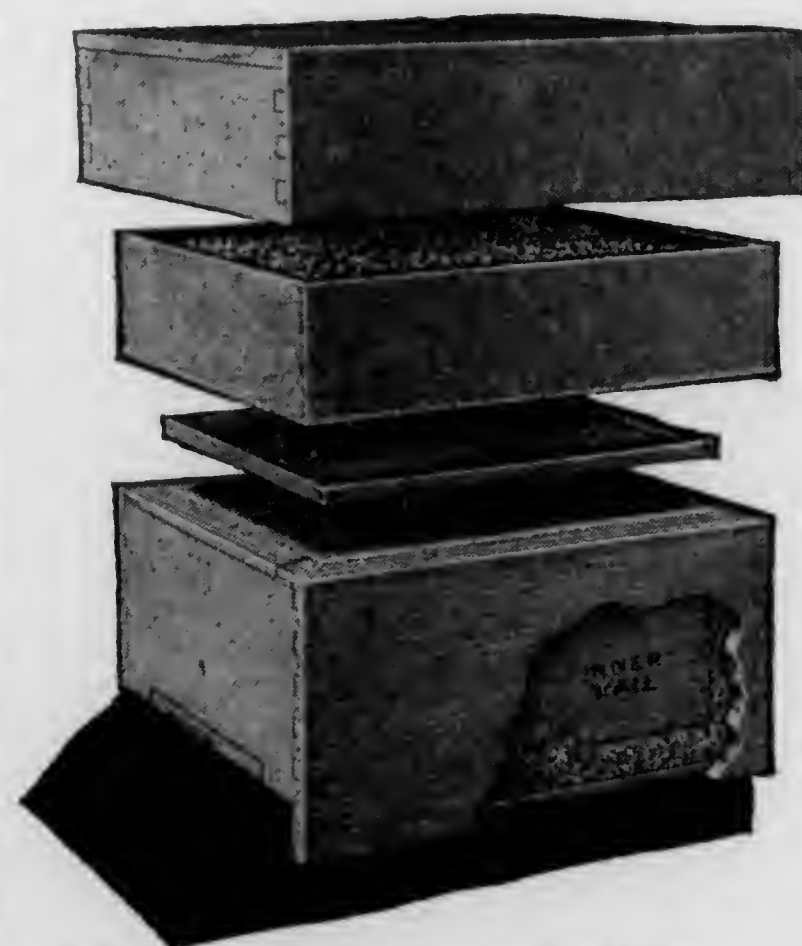
Metal-covered top made of full thickness lumber.

* * * *

Sides and ends are made of full thickness lumber. Packed cypress bottom built in.

* * * *

Bees completely surrounded with packing material, the wall being 2 5/8" thick.



The Best All-Year Round Hive

Buckeye hives, properly painted will last fifty years. Yes, there is practically no wear out to them.

Buckeye hives save approximately ten pounds of honey stores each year, which, alone, will more than pay the added first cost in four years—46 years left for profit.

Buckeye hives save a big expense in labor and material for packing bees for winter—enough to pay for Buckeye hive protection every four years—46 years left for profit.

Counting the saving of stores and the saving of labor, the extra cost of the Buckeye hive over a single-walled hive is saved in two years, leaving 48 years for profit.

Buckeye hives not only bring more bees through the winter alive, but result in stronger colonies for the honey flow; and for the commercial beekeeper more uniform colonies.

ONLY \$3.00 MORE THAN THE
SINGLE-WALLED HIVE,
IN KNOCKED DOWN FORM

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PLAN FOR SOME
BUCKEYE HIVES
THIS YEAR

* * * *

The A. I. Root Co.

MEDINA, OHIO



BERRY'S RELIABLE 3-BANDED BEES

ITALIAN BEES IN PACKAGES—THREE-BANDED QUEENS

Remember we prepay the transportation

Thirty-three years of select breeding gives us a strain of pure Italian bees that for hardiness and honey production are unsurpassed. Our breeding queens are tested out in our own apiaries, in Western Canada and the Northwestern States, relative to climatic conditions and honey production.

Prices Via Prepaid Transportation:

1 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$3.00 each
1 1-2 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$3.75 each
2 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$4.50 each
2 1-2 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$5.00 each
3 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$5.50 each
4 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$6.50 each

Lots of 6 to 12 packages, 25c less each package than above quotations. All packages full weight and are filled with young bees on arrival.

Sel. Untested Queens, \$1 each, \$10.80 per doz. Sel. Tested Queens, \$1.75 each; \$18.00 per doz.; Queens wings clipped free of charge

Lower prices on both packages and queens after June 1st. Write us.

Write for prices on large lots of either packages or queens. Bear in mind that we guarantee safe arrival and entire satisfaction in every way. We have no disease and a health certificate accompanies all orders.

Box 697, **M. C. BERRY & CO.** Montgomery, Ala.

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FOR AMERICAN FOULBROOD

The Best Disinfectant For Infected Combs

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VICE-PRESIDENT Harry W. Beaver, Troy, Pa.
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The Summer Picnics

There will be three summer picnics of the State Beekeepers Association this summer. They are:

1. At the apiary of Frederick Hahman at Ant Hills, between Hollidaysburg and Altoona, Tuesday, July 24.
2. At St. Mary's College, North East, Thursday, July 26.
3. At the National Farm School, near Doylestown, Wednesday, August 22.

All three will be basket picnics. Bring your lunch with you.

Interesting programs are assured at all three places. At the meeting at North East there will be a demonstration with the bees in the morning. This will be followed by an inspection of the College grounds and College buildings.

During the afternoon a short tour will be made of the famous fruit belt along Lake Erie. This is the section in which grapes, cherries and other fruits are grown in large quantities. The tour will end at one of the beaches where everybody will have an opportunity to go swimming. Bring your bathing suit along. The dormitory at the College will provide ample space for a program in case of rain. There are good restaurants available if you do not wish to bring your dinner in a basket.

The meeting at Ant Hills is in a very attractive location. It is about five minutes walk from the Cedar Street trolley station between Hollidaysburg and Altoona. The cement road of Route 64 runs along the trolley tracks. The place can be reached easily by those who do not have a car, since they can go by trolley from Altoona or Hollidaysburg.

The last meeting at the National Farm School will consist of a program similar to that at North East. In the morning a demonstration will be given at the apiary and the grounds of the school will be inspected. Several points of interest will be covered in a tour during the afternoon, including the flower gardens of the Burpee Seed Company.

The National Farm School is four miles Southeast of Doylestown on the cement road leading to the Bethlehem pike.

The highways will be marked, so those driving should not have any trouble finding the places of meeting.

Come and enjoy yourself at one meeting at least.

The following is an extract from a letter sent to Dr. and Mrs. Hay, of Force, Pa., by J. Orlando, who moved from Force, Elk County, Pa., to Larcara, Triololi, Italy:

"Ever since I came I have been at work again with an old Church which the Bishop Jial gave into my care, and now I have accomplished everything fine fitted to the Divine service.

My leisure time has been spent on my vineyard among the bee hives, which I had brought there from the Root system. At the beginning I had plenty trouble, as the bees were not accustomed to the system, but now I have about 50 of them, and last summer I deserved from the Italian government the premium for being the first to produce the honeycomb (section) like in America. Among this kind work my health has been kept good."

Archie Krug, near Cresson, Pa., wintered bees in two-colony packing cases, in the cellar, and out-of-doors unpacked during the past winter. Those wintered in the packing cases were the strongest by the last of May. He is going to build more packing cases this summer.

Co-Operative Marketing in Pennsylvania

By Elmer F. Reustles, Philadelphia, Pa.

It has often been my thought of the possibilities of cooperative marketing in this state. One of the most thickly populated states in the union, and where a great quantity of honey is consumed, and where more should and would be if we as beekeepers and distributors would cooperate and get behind the marketing in a real cooperative way.

Having attended the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Beekeepers Association on January 18th and 19th, at which it was mentioned that a certain organization in the west was seriously considering the sending of a high powered salesman into our state to help them dispose of their large crop. This would not be possible if we were organized the way we should be, and supply as near as possible the full demand for honey in this state. This you no doubt know will be taking your bread and butter from under your nose, and the cutting of your possibilities for a larger and better income to which you are entitled, unless you wake up and assist in the marketing of your crop in the proper manner. There is an article in the February issue of the American Bee Journal, which states that a certain Honey Exchange in the west has formed a subsidiary company and that they have headquarters in New York? What for?

What are you going to do about it in your home state in which you make your living? Are you going to get caught napping? Or, don't you care to assist in the formation of a cooperative organization, or to belong to one, such as other states have and are doing to bring about better marketing conditions? My idea is not to fight or bar other states from selling honey here, but to market the crop of this state in a firm, businesslike way.

A cooperative organization would be a big step in advance. It would help in finding bigger and better markets, such as we have right here at home, and on which the surface has not been more than scratched. It would assist in creating a larger demand for this wonderful article of food at more fair prices. It would also find and have a ready market for the cheaper as well as the better grades.

The fact has been brought to my attention that a good many producers have been selling their crop at ruinous prices to themselves as well as to others, in a retail way at wholesale prices. I know of cases in which it was, and is possible to buy honey from commission houses cheaper than to buy from the producer. Is this right? Why is it allowed to be done? Is this proper marketing? Can we organize for our own protection and development?

The volume of honey sold, and its price will be governed by production and proper distribution, with its staple prices ranging according to the class of honey.

It is a known fact that in a very few years there will be considerable more honey produced than at present, not only in this state but throughout the country. We will have a much larger obstacle to overcome then, unless we begin at once and put ourselves in a position so that we will have no trouble of disposing of this larger volume. Honey is a necessity in every home, and it is up to us to put it there in the proper manner and form. It is time that we compared the honey business with other industries. With honey being an older product than most of the necessities of today, beekeepers should be leaders and not followers, as we are at present. Consider the automobile industry, they had just as hard a problem as we have. What did the automobile industry do when it found there were more automobiles than could be sold? Did they stop making automobiles? They did not. They went out and created new uses, larger and better markets for their products in a real businesslike way. This is exactly what the honey industry must do,

and then the public will consume many times the amount they are consuming at present. This is a part of the development of any industry.

A solution that beekeepers of Wisconsin have used may be of some benefit to us. Their policy has affected the sale of over 5,000,000 pounds of honey. It also benefited the producers by giving them a higher price and increased demand for their crop.

This is not a plan that can be put on by one producer, nor, on the other hand does it demand the pooling of a large number of crops. Their state department of markets was of assistance to them, and they followed a plan of maximum advertising at minimum cost, worked out by the college of agriculture. With the principal plan carried to the public by agencies already in existence, rather than incur a specific expense for the purpose. Even the newspapers mentioned honey more than ever before, and the sources of publicity interested the attention of influential men, such as county fair boards as well as the consumers. The American Honey Producers' League is assisting other states to work out similar plans. Any enterprising beekeepers' association such as ours in a populous section can place most or all of its honey and establish a foundation for a future permanent honey market.

A boys' bee club of eight members has been organized in Wyoming county some distance from Tunkhannock. These boys began beekeeping this spring with a two-pound package of bees with queen. The bees were ordered from the south to arrive at Tunkhannock on the 25th of April. Unfavorable weather conditions in the south caused a delay in shipment so the bees arrived several days later. An extra trip by the extension specialist was made on Saturday of that week to assist the boys in handling the packages. There was four or five inches of snow on the ground in that community, causing the boys some worry for fear the bees would be frozen.

Two quarts of warm sugar syrup was given each colony for food and to help keep the bees warm. Very few bees flew out in the snow, so that the losses were negligible.

The last two boys had to be gotten out of a bed to help with the packages. The work was not completed until nearly Sunday morning.

They were, however, very well pleased with their bees.

The losses of colonies of bees have been very low this winter, due to heavy fall honey flow and numerous cleansing flights of the bees during the winter. The loss will probably average less than 12 per cent. in comparison with the 33 per cent. of last winter. There should, however, be no let up in the care given to the winter requirements of the bees during the coming year, since we cannot predict ahead which will be the severe winter resulting in heavy losses.

The summer meeting of the Clearfield County Beekeepers Association will be held Friday, August 24.

Those beekeepers having honey of a good quality in surplus this fall will have the opportunity of carrying an advertisement in these columns free of charge.

The beekeepers who need honey to keep their market supplied are requested to use the honey advertised in these columns.

Mr. Ruth, of Emaus, has expressed a desire for the Lehigh County Beekeepers Association to take advantage of the Official Organ next year by planning a complete year's program in advance.

Should we give our Official Organ a name for next year? If so, what

should it be? Should it be published more often to serve the beekeepers more efficiently? Ohio has a bi-monthly publication.

When you are planning your summer work, plan to requeen all the colonies during the last honey flow of the season. Young queens pay big profits, both in reducing winter losses and producing more pounds per colony.

Why not let your slogan be "More Honey of a Higher Grade?" The market demands a neat, clean product. Use paraffin on the tops of your sections.

For many years beekeepers of the state expressed a desire to obtain trees for reforestation which will be of value for honey production as well as for wood production. Several valuable forest trees are good honey producers.

These trees are locust, tulip poplar and basswood, all of which are rapid growing trees that yield a wood of high quality. The tulip poplar is especially commendable since it has few serious enemies and produces excellent logs.

Of the above mentioned trees, the locust has been available in the past, while the tulip poplar was available for one year but has been discontinued.

Those beekeepers interested should write to the Department of Forests and Waters, and get in touch with their local state officials and urge the planting of seeds of the above species to be available for distribution along with other trees for reforestation purposes. The trees will not be available unless the beekeepers can show a real need for them.

The advisability of two hive bodies for your brood rearing was well illustrated in a colony of bees owned by Mr. William Glebe, who lives near the Delaware Water Gap. On the 26th of May, this colony had brood in twenty frames in three hive bodies. Eggs were present in all three bodies. In addition, the colony had stored and sealed some apple and cherry honey in a shallow super.

An interesting meeting was held in Lancaster County at the Lampeter Vocational School. A number of colonies of bees were bought recently for the purpose of giving the students some practical experience. These bees were used to demonstrate spring management. Mr. Huber presided at the meeting.

Do your bit and get another member for the State Beekeepers Association. It is growing.

Give your bees plenty of room during the honey flow. Add another super above the brood chamber when the bees begin work in the outer frames or sections of the last super. When the honey flow is nearly over the empty supers should be placed on top.

When you have a swarm move the old brood chamber to a new location and remove all the queen cells but one. Place the swarm on the old stand in a hive filled with frames of foundation and one drawn comb. Give it the supers for surplus honey.

Mr. W. C. Long reports a small loss during the winter in his community but a heavy loss from spring dwindling during April and May. He also reports that a number of strong colonies starved. Conditions there are promising for the good beekeeper even though a percentage of the clover has been winter killed.

We are expecting an article from Allegheny County for the next issue.

In several sections of the southern part of the state a moderate surplus was gathered from the spring blossoms.

Bradford County Items

By Harry W. Beaver, Troy, Pa.

Bee men in this county are having a fit of the blues on account of the backward and disappointing season to date. We have had a series of disappointments. Last fall the clover looked like a bumper crop for 1928, but the mild winter without much snow, and the freezing and thawing literally heaved the clover out of the ground, blasting our hopes of that big clover honey crop we looked forward to last fall.

On the other hand the mild winter caused the bees to come through in fine shape, but owing to cool rainy weather during the early flowers and fruit bloom, the bees got very little honey and pollen which curtailed brood rearing, and stopped it altogether in many colonies that did not have a supply of pollen on hand. Many colonies that were wintered in single stories without packing ran short of stores before red raspberry came into bloom and starved for lack of attention, some losing half of their bees after wintering them over.

I am more and more of the opinion that the quadruple case and two-story hives are the best bet for successful wintering for this locality. Our bees so packed came out in fine shape without much loss, and the May freezes did not chill the brood, as we do not unpack till last of May. I also find it easier to control disease this way than by moving them home and wintering in the cellar as formerly.

We look for this to be a great swarming year on account of the prospects for a light clover flow, some of our colonies are already starting queen cells though they have less than ten pounds of honey in the hive, we hope for some honey from basswood as it is pretty well budded, and then us Bradford countians always count on buckwheat of which our county leads the whole United States.

Many of our friends have been asking for a report of the house apiary which I built a year ago. I wish to say briefly that it wintered the bees better than I was led to believe. There was no drifting, and most of them are strong and on the whole I am pleased with it, but prefer the quadruple cases.

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PENNSYLVANIA BORN AND BRED

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Good untested queens now ready, one dollar each.. For quantity prices write.

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ROCKTON, Pennsylvania

KNIGHT'S QUEENS

Line-bred Three-banded Leather-colored Italians

Bred for gentleness and good honey-gathering qualities for 22 years. They have proven to stand the far northern climate, coming out with strong colonies in the spring.

PRICES

1 select (one grade) young laying queen	\$1.00
5 select (one grade) young laying queens	4.00
10 or more, each75

All queens guaranteed mated pure and to give satisfaction. Sent in large six-hole cages unless smaller size specified. No charge for clipping. No disease. Health certificate. Immediate shipment. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

JASPER KNIGHT, Haynesville, Alabama

GLASS AND TIN HONEY CONTAINERS

2 1-2-pound cans in cartons of 100	\$4.00 carton
5-pound pails in cartons of 50	\$3.50 carton
10-pound pails in cartons of 50	\$5.00 carton
60-pound tins, NEW, 2 tins per case	\$1.00 case
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Glass Jars with Gold-Lacquered Caps

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Hoffman & Hauck, Inc., Ozone Park, N. Y.

Q	SERVICE—QUALITY—SATISFACTION	Q
U	Prompt courteous service and Lewis-Dadant quality and supplies merit patronage. A carlot stock of "BEEWARE" including wired foundation at Millville, Pa. Send your orders and add Long-Service to the Satisfaction and pleasure of beekeeping.	U
A		A
L		L
I	Finest Quality Extracted Honey, Any Quantity, Any Time	I
T	W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.	T
Y	SATISFACTION—QUALITY—SERVICE	Y

Q	DON'T FORGET	Q
U	W. G. LAUVER—The Queen Breeder	U
A	MIDDLETOWN, Pennsylvania	A
L		L
I	HE SELLS HIGH QUALITY QUEENS—ALSO ROOT	I
T	QUALITY BEEKEEPERS SUPPLIES	T
Y	Prompt Service and Satisfaction Guaranteed	Y

PURE THREE BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS \$1.00 Each

Bred from honey getters, no disease. State health certificate.
Save arrival guaranteed. You will be delighted when you see them,
and satisfied when you use them.

H. A. SILVIS & SON - DU BOIS, PENN.

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TREESDALE FARMS - Mars, Pa.

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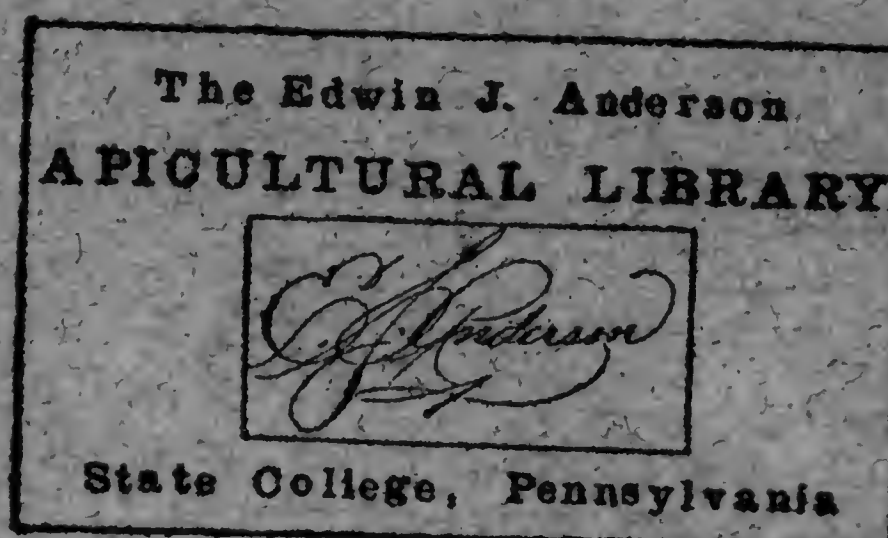
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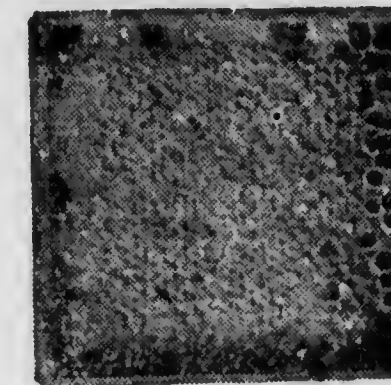
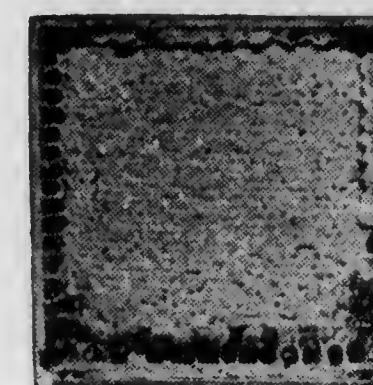
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Is Pure Beeswax and Made to Become a Part of the Comb

Dadant's Surplus Foundation is more than a sheet of beeswax. It is so made that it becomes a part of the honey, a delightfully edible part. We select the very choicest beeswax we can get for it and it is milled by experts who have been studying its making for over fifty years.

Each sheet is dainty and clear, with a delightful fragrance. It is truly a fitting base upon which to build that most splendid product of the hive—section comb honey.

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REUSTLE'S PURE FOOD HONEY—Natures Purest Health Sweet

In jars and bulk, also comb honey. Any size or quantity

Glass honey containers in re-shipping cases. Beeswax bought.

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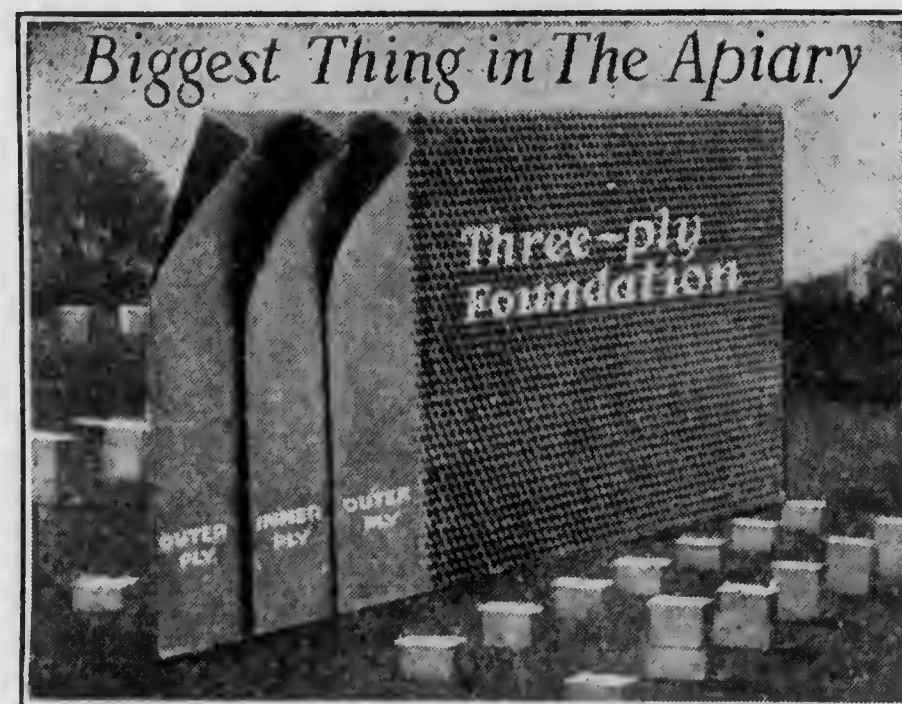
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QUALITY
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The A. I. Root Company
MEDINA, Ohio

"The Strength is in the Comb"

PURE THREE BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS \$1.00 Each

Bred from honey getters, no disease. State health certificate. Save arrival guaranteed. You will be delighted when you see them, and satisfied when you use them.

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QUALITY FRUIT—PRIZE HONEY—APPLE JUICE

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YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT OUR FARMS

TREESDALE FARMS - Mars, Pa.

BERRY'S RELIABLE 3-BANDED BEES

ITALIAN BEES IN PACKAGES—THREE-BANDED QUEENS

Remember we prepay the transportation

Thirty-three years of select breeding gives us a strain of pure Italian bees that for hardiness and honey production are unsurpassed. Our breeding queens are tested out in our own apiaries, in Western Canada and the North western States, relative to climatic conditions and honey production.

Prices Via Prepaid Transportation:

1 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$3.00 each
1 1-2 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$3.75 each
2 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$4.50 each
2 1-2 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$5.00 each
3 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$5.50 each
4 lb. pkgs. with select untested queens	\$6.50 each

Lots of 6 to 12 packages, 25c less each package than above quotations. All packages full weight and are filled with young bees on arrival.

Sel. Untested Queens, \$1 each, \$10.80 per doz. Sel. Tested Queens, \$1.75 each; \$18.00 per doz.; Queens wings clipped free of charge

Lower prices on both packages and queens after June 1st. Write us.

Write for prices on large lots of either packages or queens. Bear in mind that we guarantee safe arrival and entire satisfaction in every way. We have no disease and a health certificate accompanies all orders.

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HUTZELMAN'S SOLUTION

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The Best Disinfectant For Infected Combs

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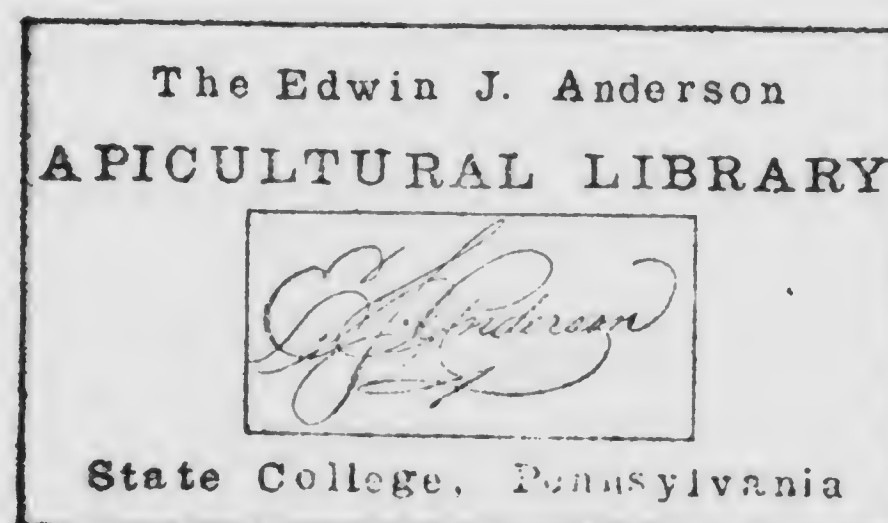
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An Outsider Looks at Pennsylvania

By Dr. E. F. Phillips, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Having had assorted ancestors who were inhabitants of southwestern Pennsylvania in the good old days of the Whiskey Rebellion and having attended college and university in that State, the designation of an outsider is perhaps not quite correct. Furthermore I have the honor of having been the first vice-president elected by the State Association, this being the only office I ever held in any state beekeepers' association, so a meeting of the Association is always like getting back home. For such a semi-outsider then, a look at the beekeeping of the State may be interesting.

Pennsylvania was partly covered by the great ice sheet which at one time covered northern North America, and in the region where the ice plowed the underlying rocks, the conditions for beekeeping are virtually the same as are found throughout southern New York. Briefly these are the soils that are largely derived from shale and sandstones, are rather acid and not especially good for clover secretion, except in the broad valleys where lime was carried down from the north. This is part of the great eastern buckwheat region.

South of the line of the glacier ice lies a variety of rock formations, largely shales and sandstones, again producing soils that are somewhat lacking in lime, so that the State as a whole is rather inferior from the standpoint of clover secretion. Buckwheat makes up for this deficiency south of the line of glaciation also. Interspersed in these formations are valleys with limestone bottoms which constitute good clover regions of somewhat limited extent, of which the celebrated Lebanon Valley, noted for its wonderful agriculture, is one of the best examples.

Southern Pennsylvania extends into the tulip-tree region. This tree is an excessively free yielder of nectar, but the chief trouble is that it takes an unusually fine beekeeper to have his colonies ready for the honeyflow from that source. The honey is dark but of fairly good flavor and sells well locally. Interspersed in these areas are some excellent local areas where certain plants furnish an abundance of nectar. So far as I am aware, the limits of these areas are still not quite definitely described, but there are many good beekeepers who make the most of these local conditions.

This brief and therefore inaccurate account of the State is given primarily for the purpose of pointing out a most interesting condition in the southwestern portion of the State. Some years ago when working on the distribution of European foulbrood, I discovered that while samples of this disease has come from practically every region of the State, the southwestern area was practically free of this disease. That there were beekeepers there who were interested in bee diseases was shown by the fact that records of American foulbrood from there were fairly abundant. Furthermore a later survey showed that there are plenty of beekeepers there but apparently little or no European foulbrood. The southwestern part of the State has a rock formation which is somewhat unlike that of other parts of the State, for the rocks contain more limestone. Any person driving through that region will note that the shapes of the hills are not quite like those found elsewhere in the State, due to the different erosion of the rocks containing limestone. The lime here makes a better secretion of nectar possible from the clovers, and this is a fact which is not only important in eliminating European foulbrood but also makes this area one of more promise for clover honey. Later on it was found that this disease is also eliminated by clover secretion in the limited valleys formerly mentioned. Such conditions as this show the great desirability of making detailed and careful surveys of the several states to determine the beekeeping possibilities of all portions.

Pennsylvania is not usually considered as a great state for the commercial production of honey. States which enjoy a reputation for commercial beekeeping are those where there are many men who devote their entire time to beekeeping and usually they are men who make a great noise by shipping their crops out to distant wholesale markets in car lots. Pennsylvania does not do much of this kind of shipping. There are, nevertheless, many beekeepers in the State who produce good crops and who sell their crops without going to wholesale markets. I have a great respect for the areas known

commonly as non-commercial, for after all at least nine-tenths of the United States where bees are kept is non-commercial territory, and these areas produce nearly nine-tenths of the honey consumed by the American people. It is probably not far from correct to state that nearly two-thirds of the honey produced in the country is sold within a relatively short distance of the point of production. Pennsylvania does not boast of shipping hundreds of car loads of honey to New York City and other wholesale centers, but it manages to produce, to sell and to consume honey which if it were gathered together would make hundreds of car loads of an excellent product. These conditions are stated so that Pennsylvania beekeepers may not themselves belittle their own industry.

I should like to compliment the State Association on the establishment of an official organ. Nothing that the organization could do gives greater promise of benefits to the individual beekeepers and to the industry of the State. In this you may exchange methods of production and marketing may advocate whatever is needed without danger of outside opposition and can, in short, do just as you please. There is no other place where this can be done so well. I have a theory that the constitution of an association should consist of the simple statement that the purpose of the association is to do whatever the beekeepers of the State as a whole want to do, so long as they stay within the law, and a similar freedom regarding the official organ ought to be a great help to Pennsylvania beekeeping. An outsider then extends most cordial congratulations on this movement.

In making a survey of the results of the summer meetings of this season, it will be seen that the total number present was 140 as compared to 90 for last year. Two of the meetings were held in areas where the interest in beekeeping was on the decline. This was done to renew the interest in beekeeping there. The meetings have resulted in an increase in the membership of the association.

An amendment to the constitution has been recommended. It reads as follows: when a local association joins the State Association as a group, the dues per member to be paid the State Association will be seventy-five cents (\$.75) for each paid up member of the local association.

The Tri-County Beekeepers Association of Venango, Butler, and Mercer counties, held a very interesting meeting in August. About sixty-five were present.

On Thursday, July 26th, the Northwestern District of the State Beekeepers Association held their annual outing at St. Mary's College in connection with the Erie County Beekeepers Association.

Local arrangements were made by Reverend M. G. Hepner, who is secretary of the Erie County Association and who has charge of the bees at St. Mary's College.

E. W. Evans, the Burgess of North East, gave an address of welcome. He stressed especially the importance of beekeeping to the community. Reverend Hepner turned the college apiary over to Prof. Anderson who drew attention to the value of paraffine on the sections and then demonstrated a queen rearing outfit. He also told of the excellent work being done along this line by Mr. C. C. Hamot of Waterford, who has been running a demonstration apiary for the past few years.

Mr. Greene, of Harrisburg, drew attention to the damage being done by skunks.

Following the demonstration the beekeepers drove thru the flourishing vineyards and cherry orchards to the Lake Side Hotel where an excellent banquet was prepared by Mrs. Ish and enjoyed by the beekeepers. A most beautiful view of Lake Erie was obtained from the bluff on the edge of the lake.

This afternoon program was begun by an address by Mr. J. Wayne Haskill, president of the Lions Club of North East. He gave a very interesting talk about the production of grapes and other fruit on the farm land surrounding North East. Mr. Huber Root then told about several new uses for honey and also about the establishment of a new honey marketing corporation.

The beekeepers were very favorably impressed with the climate and agricultural opportunities of the country surrounding North East.

The State Association wishes to express its appreciation to those who helped to make the meeting a success; namely to Reverend M. G. Hepner, Mr. C. M. Evans, Mr. J. Wayne Haskill and Mr. Huber Root.

What Does the Housewife Think of Your Honey Container?

By Sandt, Easton, Pa.

Few of us realize that the shape or size of our honey package can influence the sale of our product.

In one of our local markets a price cutter unloaded a supply of very nice honey in 16 oz. tall jars to one of our customers. These jars were displayed along side of our own 12 oz. jars which are short and wide. These 16 oz. jars were offered at the same price as our 12 oz. jars. In spite of the greater quantity of honey in them the tall jars moved slowly.

On questioning several of his customers, the proprietor of the stand found that the housewives chose the short jars because the tall ones made the spoons or knives mussy. This preference for the short jars finally caused the proprietor to discontinue buying the tall jars.

Many of the food products sold today are served from their containers. When the consumers find a brand that is put up correctly for this purpose, they will favor it even at a higher price.

Mr. Allan Fleming, of Corsica, was visited on September 12th by E. J. Anderson. On that day a colony of bees on scales had gathered 13 pounds of nectar. Mr. Fleming finds that about three pounds are lost during the night following such a large gain.

Considerable bitter honey was gathered this fall from Prickly Ash or Devils Club, some colonies gathered fully one hundred pounds from this source. This honey makes good food for winter and spring brood rearing but is too bitter for table use. Large quantities were gathered in Warren, McKean, Elk, Jefferson and Indiana counties.

Mr. C. C. Hamot, of Waterford, was suffering from a severe case of sunburn earlier in the summer. When he attended the North East meeting of the State Association, he heard Mr. Root tell about honey for burns and decided to try it for sunburn also. He found that one treatment was completely effective as a cure.

Now is the time to select your exhibit of honey and beeswax for the Farm Products Show this winter. Keep out some of your choice comb honey, liquid honey, crystalized honey, and beeswax. Last winter the exhibit was the best ever and received many favorable comments. Lets make this one even better, we can do it.

Thru the efforts of the President of the State Association, two of the queen breeders of the State have decided to offer a new service to the beekeepers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rea, of Reynoldsville, and Mr. Hollopeter, of Rockton, have agreed to take any queen that the beekeeper selects as his best and raise from this queen as many queens as the beekeeper desires. No extra charge will be made for this service, the price per queen will be the same as that for the regular stock. The breeders will be glad to send an empty mailing cage to the beekeeper for shipping the queen.

Pick out three or four of your best queens now and mark the hives so you can take advantage of this offer next spring.

The following points should be considered in selecting stock for this purpose:

1. The ability of a colony to store a large surplus of honey.
2. The temperament of the colony.
3. Freedom from disease.

4. Select a colony that is not inclined to swarm excessively.
5. Select a colony that has neatly capped and well fitted combs. More will be said about this service later.

Have you done your bit to help the beekeeping industry and your State Association? If there is no news in the Official Organ from your section of the State send some in for the next issue.

"Neatness is next to Godliness," keep your sections neat and clean, use paraffine.

The York County Beekeepers Association held a very interesting meeting at Hanover in the early part of August. The meeting was well attended.

The meeting at Ant Hills proved to be an interesting one. A number of beekeepers came to this meeting from rather distant parts of the State.

An interesting talk was given by Mr. Beaver, of Troy, who explained that the packing case had proven superior to cellar wintering for his conditions in Bradford County. His experience shows that the packing case and two hive bodies for winter reduces the amount of labor necessary for spring management and does away with spring feeding which are considerable items in his program.

Mr. Greene, from Harrisburg, spoke about the progress of the inspection work and the follow up program which was initiated this year. He also emphasized the fact that bees can be transferred any time during the summer. Prof. E. J. Anderson, of State College, told about a machine for creaming honey. He also mentioned the fact that a new organization had been formed for advertising and selling honey.

We must admit that the greatest benefits of summer meetings are derived thru the renewing of old friendships and the discussions of personal problems.

The tour of the Carbon County Beekeepers proved a very successful one. Eighteen cars and seventy-five people took part. A number of Monroe County beekeepers joined the tour in Monroe County. The first stop was made at the Kresge farm where an excellent planting of potatoes and a first class spray machine were inspected in addition to the bees.

From there the tour led to Weir Lake where dinner was enjoyed along the cool shores of the lake.

The first stop after dinner was made at the apiary of John Fenner near Sciota. The beekeepers were impressed with the neatness of the apiary. An obliging swarm issued from a colony and clustered on an apple tree. Mr. Anderson caught the queen and caused the bees to cluster on his arm.

In the afternoon the apiary and farm of Mr. William Glebe near the Delaware Water Gap were visited. There some high class vegetables were inspected and the value of fertilizers and spray materials shown. The apiary house was also inspected. Mr. Glebe has used this house for several years and is well pleased with it. He also exhibited a home-made extractor (four frame) which cost about five dollars for materials.

The tour ended with a visit at a silver gray fox farm near the Glebe farm.

If there is no disease in your apiary keep a few full frames of honey for spring feeding.

Wintering Bees

By E. J. Anderson, State College, Pa.

Every winter varies in its degree of severity with the losses of bees varying accordingly. Two years ago the losses were heavy with an average loss of 33%. Last winter was mild so that the losses probably did not exceed 12%. We can not judge in the fall what the winter will be. We should therefore always prepare our bees for a severe winter.

Three factors have a direct bearing on successful wintering: 1st—a young queen with an abundance of young bees; 2d—a high quality of food for the severe part of winter; 3d—protection from the cold and winds.

It is too late now to provide the first. A young queen should have been given the colony in August. The second factor should be given attention in the near future. Every colony should have a high grade of food left in the brood chamber after the first killing frost. This food can be prickly ash, clover, buckwheat honey or a thick sugar syrup. The honey should be saved at the end of the respective honey flow to be placed near but not in the center of the brood chamber after the first killing frost. Three or four full combs will be plenty for this purpose. Sugar syrup is the most desirable winter food for a large part of the State. It is prepared with 2 1-2 parts of white granulated cane sugar to 1 part of water by measure. This syrup should be heated moderately without boiling until the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. It should be left stand until cool before feeding. The feeder should be placed in an empty super above the frames and over the opening of the inner cover or over an opening in the cloth covering of the frames.

The most desirable feeder is a tight friction top pail with about thirty small nail holes punched in the lid. A two quart jar with the porcelain broken out and thirty small nail holes thru the zinc will also serve the purpose. Feeding is done with less robbing in the evening.

The amount of protection in the form of packing varies for the different localities of the State. The bees in higher altitudes and in locations exposed to the winds require a greater amount of protection. The amount of packing required varies from about two inches in the south eastern part of the state to six or eight inches in the higher lands of Bradford, McKean and a few other counties. In the warmer parts of the state, protection against the winds is probably of most importance during the winter. In spring, however, brood rearing develops more rapidly when the bees have some additional protection from packing material. Where packing is not supplied the bees should at least have protection against prevailing winds in the form of a slatted board fence or a fence of wire and corn stalks.

Dry material should be used for packing such as dry shavings, chaff and chopped straw or hay. Leaves are not suitable unless they have been dried in a barn or shed for several weeks.

An interesting article about the Doylestown meeting will appear in the next issue.

The beekeepers of Pennsylvania lose thousands of dollars each year from the ravages of foulbrood. If this matter were properly presented to the State Legislature it would see the need of appropriating more money to protect the interests of the beekeepers.

Mr. Ruth, of Emaus, had some interesting experiences in queen rearing this summer. We are hoping that he will tell us about them in the next issue.

Mr. Rea, of Reynoldsville, and Mr. Kiel, of Mars, have promised an article for the next issue.

Honey for sale—any quantity, both Buckwheat and Clover. Merrill Brothers, Muncy, Pa.

The Association, either collectively or individually, assumes no responsibility for transactions arising from these notices.

Bradford County Items

By Harry W. Beaver, Troy, Pa.

The honey season has come and gone, and as stated in last issue of the Official Organ we were not disappointed in the bees getting the swarming fever, which they did proper, and gave us a hard hustle for several weeks, but we got through with about five per cent. swarming.

Our crop of light honey was almost up to normal owing to good weather from July 4th on thru the month, so that what little clover there was yielded well as also did wild red raspberry and basswood, proving that if we do our part in getting the bees ready for the harvest the Lord will do his part.

Buckwheat did not yield a large surplus with us, owing to the late seeding on account of the extreme wet weather, our average from this source will be about 35 pounds per colony, we could swell this considerable by extracting all but the brood chambers and feeding sugar for winter and spring, but at present prices of sugar and honey it would be folly to do so. We are leaving a full super of honey on each hive for winter and spring feed. This will be the fourth year that we have tried this plan extensively along with the quadruple packing case and have faith enough in it to build thirty-eight more this fall, in fact we have them cut out ready to nail up.

We are not thru extracting the buckwheat crop, owing to the honey ripening so slowly, we felt that it would pay to wait a few days to let it thicken up.

It is time to get ready to give the bees shelter for the severe weather of winter, this can be either packing them in winter cases made to suit the climate, or in cellars, but I think it will pay to protect the colonies in some way, although quite a few winter on the summer stands without protection and get thru the winter without apparently losing many colonies, still the colonies are weak from exposure and take too long to build up for the early honey flow, and in that way lose enough in one season to pay for adequate protection. We begin to pack late in October and get thru sometime in November depending on the weather, I like to do this work when it is rather cool so the bees do not get stirred up so easily. It does not seem to make much difference if they get a flight after packing or not, two years ago our bees did not get a flight from October twenty-fourth until March third, and wintered without much loss.

I can not finish this page without saying something about selling honey. I think all this talk about honey and honey marketing is having its effect. I believe beekeepers are learning that it pays to develop the local market, this in turn keeps a lot of honey off of the big markets and in turn keeps prices firm. Let us resolve to make our good, better and our better, best.

KNIGHT'S QUEENS

Line-bred Three-banded Leather-colored Italians

Bred for gentleness and good honey-gathering qualities for 22 years. They have proven to stand the far northern climate, coming out with strong colonies in the spring.

PRICES

1 select (one grade) young laying queen	\$1.00
5 select (one grade) young laying queens	4.00
10 or more, each75

• All queens guaranteed mated pure and to give satisfaction. Sent in large six-hole cages unless smaller size specified. No charge for clipping. No disease. Health certificate. Immediate shipment. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

JASPER KNIGHT, Haynesville, Alabama

ITALIAN QUEENS

PENNSYLVANIA BORN AND BRED

Can good queens be reared in Pennsylvania? Yes, as good as can be reared anywhere. While late springs often prevent having queens early in the season, conditions otherwise are good for the production of hardy, prolific stock. Thirty years Pennsylvania beekeeping experience, seventeen of which as a commercial queen-breeder, convinces us that in both honey and queens it can be successfully done. The pathway of the Northern queenbreeder is beset with many difficulties, but with every difficulty there is a way of escape. When the great deluge of "devils club" honey in 1911 destroyed our fancy comb honey market we turned to the rearing of bees and queens. This year we have added one of the third generation as a partner, Ellwood Lyle Hollopeter.

Good untested queens now ready, one dollar each.. For quantity prices write.

JASON B. HOLLOPETER & SON

ROCKTON, Pennsylvania

GLASS AND TIN HONEY CONTAINERS

2 1-2-pound cans in cartons of 100 \$4.00 carton
 5-pound pails in cartons of 50 \$3.50 carton
 10-pound pails in cartons of 50 \$5.00 carton
 60-pound tins, NEW, 2 tins per case \$1.00 case
 60-pound tins, USED, two tins per case \$.35 case
 160-lb. Kegs (the ideal container for both buckwheat and clover
 honey) \$1.20 each

Glass Jars with Gold-Lacquered Caps

16-oz. honey capacity, 2 doz. per carton \$1.20 carton
 3-lb. or quart capacity, 1 doz. per carton \$.90 carton

Special Hazel-Atlas Tall Jars

8-oz. honey capacity, 2 dozen per carton \$1.05 carton
 16-oz. honey capacity, 2 dozen per carton \$1.35 carton
 2-lb. honey capacity, 1 dozen per carton \$.95 carton

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 A supplies merit patronage. A carlot stock of "BEEWARE"
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 I orders and add Long-Service to the Satisfaction and plea-
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I Finest Quality Extracted Honey, Any Quantity, Any Time

T W. C. LONG, Millville, Pa.

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Q DON'T FORGET

U W. G. LAUVER—The Queen Breeder

A MIDDLETOWN, Pennsylvania

L HE SELLS HIGH QUALITY QUEENS—ALSO ROOT
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Y Prompt Service and Satisfaction Guaranteed

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OFFICIAL ORGAN
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PENNSYLVANIA STATE
BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION



PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE ASSOCIATION

VOL. III NO. 4

JANUARY, 1929

1876—OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR—1928

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500 Liberty Ave. PITTSBURGH, PA. 113 Diamond Street

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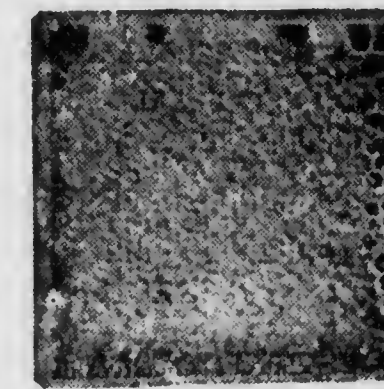
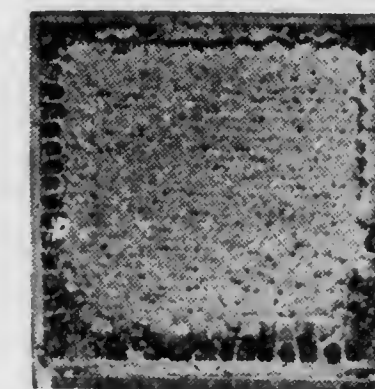
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EDITORIALS

By E. J. Anderson

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the State Beekeepers Association will be held at Harrisburg Wednesday, January 23d, and Thursday, January 24th, Elks Temple, 214 N. 2d St.

The program begins at 10:30 on Wednesday and is an unusually good one. Several speakers from out of the State are on the program. They are speakers who have had a great deal of experience in the field of beekeeping and promise us some very good talks. Among them are Huber Root, of Medina, Ohio, B. A. Slocum, Extension Specialist of New York, formerly of the State of Washington, and J. Dwight Hull, of Honesdale, who has recently had considerable experience with bees in Minnesota. The beekeepers are also fortunate in having R. G. Bressler, of the State Department of Agriculture, to give the address of welcome. With this talent the meetings can not be other than profitable for all who attend.

The banquet for Wednesday evening also promises to be an unusually attractive one. Mr. George Gay, of Tunkhannock, has agreed to be present and give a number of selections on the marimba. He is considered to be very good by those who have heard him. A number of piano selections will also be given by E. J. Anderson. It is possible that a surprise number or two will be arranged by Mr. Charles D. Ruth, of Emaus.

The banquet will be held in the University Club which is located conveniently on Front St. Tell your friends about the program and banquet and bring them with you.

Make Your Plans Now for the Coming Season

No piece of work is as successful as one that is carefully planned. If the coming season in beekeeping is to be a success each beekeeper should plan the entire seasons work now.

First of all one should order the equipment necessary for the coming honey flow and get it as nearly ready as possible during the winter. Three

supers per colony are not too many either for colonies producing honey in large frames or in sections. It always seems a pity to see colonies loafing and swarming during the honey flow simply because supers are not ready at the time they are needed.

The beekeeper should decide now whether or not he wishes increase for the coming season. If increase is desired the hives should also be assembled so they will be ready for the increase at the proper time.

If the increase is to be made with package bees, they should be ordered now for delivery between the middle of April and the tenth of May. Two or three pounds of bees with a queen make a good start and often store a fair surplus the first season.

During the winter is also a good time to begin or complete the expense account for the beekeeping project on the farm. If one has not been kept it should be started now so that the beekeeper will know whether the bees are a profitable enterprise or not. If not they should be made profitable by adopting modern methods in beekeeping otherwise they should be sold. The results shown by such a record are often surprising and enable the farmer to increase his annual income by eliminating or improving unprofitable enterprises and by further developing profitable ones.

A form for the expense accounts can be obtained from E. J. Anderson, State College, Pa.

A few other minor points deserve attention now such as painting and scraping the supers, fumigating to kill the wax worms, etc. The care of these points now will prevent considerable irritation during the active season.

Keep your dues up to date. The State Association is working for your interests. It needs your support if bigger things are to be done.

Farm Product Shows Need Attention

The time of the Farm Products Show at Harrisburg is near at hand and the smaller shows are largely a memory for this year. Many of the smaller farm products shows have come and passed without honey appearing amongst the other farm products. In a number of shows a small, disgraceful exhibit of dirty or poorly filled sections was made. In a few shows, such as the ones in Lehigh, Lawrence and Schuylkill counties, attractive and creditable exhibits were made. These exhibits are seen by thousands of people of the State and have an influence either for or against the sale of honey. Greater effort should be spent in preparing exhibits for local shows, so as to bring honey more forcibly before the public.

The exhibit for the State Show at Harrisburg should be given its final touches now and be shipped so it will arrive at Harrisburg not later than Monday, January 21st, and preferably by Saturday, January 19th. The beekeepers are urged to enter a high grade product in as many classes as possible.

A larger number of organized county exhibits should be sent to the State Farm Products Show. Very few have been sent in the past.

A Membership Contest

When one realizes the great number of beekeepers who are in Pennsylvania and the few who are members of the State Beekeepers Association it would seem that there is a great field for development both from the standpoint of the Association and of the beekeepers themselves. There are

at least 12,000 people keeping bees in Pennsylvania. Only about two hundred are active members of the State Association.

In order to encourage the active members to obtain new members, an award of \$10.00 in gold has been proposed to be given to the beekeeper who obtains the largest number of new members for the State Association. The contest will continue throughout the year and the award will be announced at the next winter meeting.

The progress of the contest will be announced in the different issues of the Official Organ. Those taking part in the contest are requested to send the editor a statement of the number of members they have obtained at the end of each three months period so that the progress of the contest can be published.

Any beekeeper who has not paid dues to the State Association since December 31st, 1925, will be considered a new member. Any beekeeper, who is not engaged in extension or inspection work, will be eligible for the award.

News Items

Harry W. Beaver, of Troy, Pa., is planning a two months trip to Cuba and points in Southeastern United States. He is expecting to renew old friendships and make many new ones among the beekeepers of Southern United States. We hope to hear about his trip and publish a report of it in these columns later. The association wishes him a pleasant voyage.

George Rea, of Reynoldsville, is also planning a trip to the sunny South. He expects to travel from Florida to California and back again. He will inspect apiaries of many of the leading beekeepers of the country. We wish him a pleasant trip also and hope to hear all about it later.

It would seem that beekeeping as a profession pays.

The honey exhibit this fall in the Lehigh Farm Products Show, of Carbon County, was larger and more attractively put up than in any year in the history of the Show. Harry Graver had the largest local exhibit.

A. C. Trainer is supervising the construction of a new honey house which is being built by the Trexler interests. This honey house will be the largest in Pennsylvania and will be completely equipped. The forty-five frame extractor, a heating tank, and the automatic uncapping knife are included in the equipment.

The Summer Meeting of the State Association at the National Farm School

Seventy-five beekeepers met at the National Farm School in August in an all-day gathering.

Dr. George T. Hayman, of Doylestown, made arrangements for the meeting.

During the morning an informal question "bee" was held which was in charge of E. J. Anderson, of State College, president of the State Beekeepers Association of Pennsylvania. At noon a basket lunch was enjoyed in

the boys' dormitory. The beekeepers grouped themselves together and discussed the local and personal beekeeping problems at this time.

After lunch the dean of the school, C. L. Goodling, took the bee-keepers on a short tour of the college grounds to show them some of the buildings and the splendid work he is doing. Among other things they visited the dairy barns, where they saw three fine herds of cattle, a part of the Jersey herd being imported direct from the Isle of Jersey.

After this tour, a formal business meeting was called, when Mr. Anderson presented a report of the International Congress of Entomology which had met the previous week at Ithaca, N. Y. Among other things he told about the life history and habits of the bee pirates, a South African insect, which stings the honey-bee as it enters the hive and carries it off to a cave in the ground for the young of the pirate to feed upon.

Mr. Anderson also told about the work of a Russian scientist, who had studied the length of the tongue of the honey-bee and had found a bee in the Caucassian mountains with a tongue long enough to work the red clover. He mentioned the possibility of improving our stock so that they will be able to gather nectar from the red clover and prevent the present loss of this valuable supply of honey. He also discussed a method of creaming crystallized honey so as to improve the body and flavor of this form of honey. This honey has been very favorably received by the New York market during the last season.

Charles N. Greene, chief apiary inspector of Pennsylvania, told about the development of the inspection work in the state, emphasizing the fact that the first inspection was being followed up this year to be sure that the work was being properly carried out. He explained that bees could be transferred from box hives to movable frame hives at any time during the summer.

The meeting was concluded by a visit to the apiary of the National Farm School, where there was a demonstration of introducing queens by a new method.

Before leaving the bee-keepers took a rising vote of thanks in appreciation of the efforts of the Farm School to make the meeting a success.

A short course will be offered the beekeepers of New York at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., during the week of January 28th. The course begins on Monday and ends on Saturday. An instructive program is insured. The subject "Honey" will receive special attention. The living expenses will be very reasonable. The beekeepers of Pennsylvania are cordially invited to attend.

The Allegheny County Picnic

The summer picnic of the Allegheny County Beekeepers Association was well attended this summer. A basket lunch was enjoyed on the shores of a small lake on the Treesdale Farms where the picnic was held.

Some excellent organgeade was furnished by the Association and enjoyed occasionally during the afternoon by those present. Several speakers were given an opportunity to express their views on beekeeping. The talks were followed by games which gave the beekeepers a great deal of amusement.

Two foot races were held—one by the adults and one by the boys. The "Blind Man's Goal" was especially amusing. The participants were blind folded and headed towards a small paper box twenty-five paces away. The different beekeepers went in every imaginable direction causing considerable laughter among those not blindfolded. The ladies held a javelin throw to see who could throw the furthest. Several games of horse shoes and quoits

were played both before and after dinner. Finally a tug-of-war was held after the men had been divided into two groups.

Prizes of different kinds were awarded to the winners of the different events.

The success of the day was due largely to the efforts of the officers of the Association.

Some time ago I stopped at the Nixon Hotel at Butler. When looking over the menu for breakfast the words "Treesdale Honey" appeared on a prominent part of the card. The honey was a fine flavored sweet clover honey. A beautiful exhibit of honey is also located in the lobby of the Indian Queen Hotel of Stroudsburg. It is called Gap Way Honey and is displayed by William Glebe, of Delaware Water Gap.—E. J. A.

Basswood Seedlings to be Planted

The Pennsylvania State Department of Forest and Waters has planted a number of basswood seeds for future delivery of basswood seedlings. The seedlings to be available in the spring of 1930 for planting as a reforestation proposition.

The beekeepers who have reserved seedlings are:

Harry W. Beaver, Troy—20,000 to be delivered 5,000 a year.

Ralph E. Kuster, Bloomsburg—1,000

Edwin Fulmer, Muncy Valley—1,000

W. C. Long, Millville—1,000

John Fenner, Sciota—20,000 to be delivered 5,000 a year.

Other beekeepers who have an area to be planted in seedlings and wish 1,000 or more basswood trees should place their orders at once so as to be sure of delivery.

The outstanding members of the boys bee clubs this year were Elwood Hollopeter, Rockton, Pa., George Rhaudabaugh, Osceola, Pa., and Lewis Engle, Falls, Pa.

Elwood Hollopeter owns three colonies and produced 300 pounds of extracted honey from one and used the other two for rearing queens. George Rhaudabaugh bought four packages of bees in May and averaged 100 pounds per colony most of which was comb honey. Lewis Engle bought one package of bees in April and obtained 65 pounds of honey from it largely comb honey.

Experiences of Others

"HOW SHALL I WINTER MY BEES"

By George H. Rea, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Before me lies a letter, asking the above all-important question. Among the hundreds of beekeeping questions received every year, this question about wintering is asked most frequently. And why not? Of all of the factors in good beekeeping none are more important. To tell each beekeeper exactly how to winter his bees is just about our hardest problem. Bees properly wintered will, almost invariably, produce a good honey crop while quite the opposite is true of bees that are poorly wintered. This is especially true of the early or white honey flow.

Simmered down to cold facts there are two methods of good wintering and one method of poor wintering. The last method is the coldest fact because it consists of leaving the bees on the summer stands all winter and with no protection from the wind and cold. It is usually fatal to most of the colonies and is sure failure as far as the early honey crop is concerned. This

method is highly recommended as a sure preventative of a rare beekeeping disease known as "over-stuffed pocket-book." A beekeeper suffering from this non-fatal disease usually spends his winters in Florida or Cuba or some other Southern locality. In this case the deflation is usually complete. In the first case pocket-book deflation is permanent. I am sure that one gets more kick out of the same if he occasionally feels the swell of an "over-stuffed pocket-book" even though the migratory urge does lead to eventual complete deflation.

Granting that most beekeepers prefer to keep the pocket-book pretty well stuffed, it is absolutely necessary that good wintering methods be practiced. The more important factors for good wintering are too well known to need much discussion at this time. A passing comment only is necessary. A prolific queen, a good sized cluster of young bees, plenty of good stores and ample protection from the winds and cold are the necessary factors.

After wintering bees, at REACROFT, in our special bee cellar, for twenty-six years and in several other cellars at various times, the writer is in a position to know that this method of wintering is good if rightly done, but it has some serious objections. The average beekeeper is likely to neglect some important factor and bad wintering will result. Because of the long confinement, about five months, the food must be of especially high quality, to insure against dysentery. This usually means heavy sugar feeding in the fall. This is much more important than when the bees are outside where they may have an occasional cleansing flight. The cellar must be so insulated that the temperature will keep fairly constant and at about 45° to 48° F., without any or very little ventilation. The bees must be left out, in the fall, until all young bees have had a flight and yet they should be placed in the cellar before the ground freezes. This most favorable condition does not occur every fall. In fact it very often fails and then the beekeeper must simply take chances one way or the other. Removing the bees from the cellar, in the spring, is always hazardous, because of drifting, or the bees may be caught in a squall during the first flight and lost by the thousands.

In many cold and backward springs it is necessary to insulate the colonies, after they are set out of the cellar, in order to insure sufficient warmth to keep up rapid brood rearing. In this event the bees might better have been wintered outdoors, in good packing cases or in a house apiary where they would have the best of conditions all of the time.

Thirty-two years of beekeeping experience has caused us to conclude that for all locations and conditions, outdoor wintering is the best. Whether in packing case or apiary house, details in construction matter little. The main thing is to provide enough insulation so that moisture will never condense and wet the inside of the hive. This can readily be done. Bees that are dry are always comfortable and if the quality of the stores is good, wintering is quite sure to be successful. We have a good bee cellar, 248 colonies in it this winter. The temperature is 48° F. and the bees are quiet and apparently comfortable. This is always the case in this cellar, and yet, if we were to start over we would not construct another bee cellar.

Editor's note—On setting bees out of the cellar, drifting can be almost entirely averted by setting them out at night and when the weather is cold and stormy, so the bees will quiet down and will then fly a few at a time and mark their place. We usually set ours out the latter part of March during a stormy period. We, like the above writer, prefer outdoor wintering, believing that Spring protection is fully as important as Winter protection.—H. W. B.

My Experiences Wintering Bees

By A. T. Keil, Mars, Pa.

Previous to five years ago I had been wintering my bees outdoors, and my experience showed the double walled hives, by packing on the bottom as well as the top, brought the bees through the winter much better than single

walled hives. This gave the bees some protection early in the Spring when brood rearing started, but there was not sufficient packing for anything but a very mild winter.

When I sold my bees and started work for the Treesdale Farms, it seemed to be the opinion of most of the larger beekeepers that the cellars were the only way of wintering bees, so we built a large cellar. Due to being put up so late in the Fall the cement did not properly set and cracked badly. The earth placed over the cellar seemed only to hold the water and let it come through slower. This naturally caused the cellar to be very damp. The underground inlet for air could not overcome the dampness. Packing the entrance vestibule solid only raised the temperature of the cellar about two degrees so we did not bother with it the second winter. This dampness caused many colonies to die and naturally the frames molded before they were taken out in the Spring which meant melting them up for whatever wax could be had. This molding also happened where colonies lived through, especially in double supers where frames were not near the cluster.

No doubt our mold and winter loss could have been overcome had we put a thick coat of tar on top of the cement before covering the cellar with earth. I would advise anyone building a cellar, either for bees or fruit, to be sure to waterproof the top with tar of some kind as I have yet to see a cement roof that water does not sweat through.

One thing that was always a worry, was, to decide the proper time to put out the bees. We originally and mainly have the bees for pollinating our hundreds of acres of bearing fruit trees so they should be out in time to get themselves located before the bloom comes. Maple blossom time was best as they thereby got a good start at brood rearing before fruit bloom but the weather is very uncertain at that time of the year. I have had colonies with five, six and seven frames of brood, that on account of the cold nights, would start dragging out dead larvae that could not be covered. This started us wrapping the hives with tarpaper, which helped some. Of course we could have transferred them to double walled hives but that takes time and trouble.

Where bees are kept for honey production, a dry cellar may be more useful for wintering bees, as the bees can be set just outside the cellar anytime desired and left there until they are taken to the outyards, but with the orchard pollinating, they must be distributed throughout the orchards before fruit bloom.

A year ago we packed a few quadruple cases and although last winter was not severe, the bees came through in excellent shape and were just where we wanted them for pollinating. This Fall we decided to make forty more quadruple packing cases which are now finished and the bees were flying from them in great shape today (Dec. 13th). Our main winds are from the West, therefore hives face the East. We made some cases last year that had two hives facing East and two West, but for various reasons do not like these. These packing cases are scattered throughout our orchards and we figure they will not need any attention until about the middle of May, they all having extra full depth supers or one or two shallow extracting supers.

Some of our colonies will not be moved this Summer as Sweet Clover is being sown more each year. Buckwheat is also sown for a winter cover crop and there is always an abundance of aster and goldenrod. We expect to leave the bees in the packing cases with the bottoms, sides and in between hives left packed all Summer. The front of these cases are so constructed that by taking out three screws a board comes off the front whereby the front packing may be removed as well as the tunnel board. If this does not work OK we can set hives in front of the case. We are not bothered with disease. We had one case this year, none last year, and two the year before, so do not worry from bees drifting. The whole case is made of ship-lap lumber and as the back is quite high the upper board is hinged and fastened by hooks, thereby allowing easy working even in the brood chamber. Cases are packed with planer shavings.

Our sweet clover honey flow was fine while it lasted. The Fall flowers produced a large amount of honey around this section. After the somewhat early killing frost, I tried to feed the bees but it seemed they figured they had enough, so will have to feed in the Spring. Honey sold exceptionally well this Fall.

Bradford County Notes

By Harry W. Beaver

As usual, most of the bees in this section have been put into Winter quarters by letting them set on the Summer stands without protection. It seems to us that this is all wrong. Unless there is an unusually favorable Winter this means a lot of dead and weak colonies with the result that these same folks (not beekeepers) will complain that the white honey crop was a failure simply because the bees were too weak to build up in time to gather the nectar.

We have 700 colonies packed in quadruple cases and 225 colonies in the cellar. Well protected yards had a fair flight on December 13th.

While honey did not sell for very much more than last year, it went out at a good pace and we are pretty well cleaned up for this time of year.

After we were through packing the bees for Winter, we took a few days to clean up the odds and ends of wax that accumulated during the season. We have a small building where we throw all scrapings, broken combs, solar refuse, etc. and then when opportunity comes we clean up the whole pile at one time. With us this takes about four days and with capping wax and all we had 960 pounds. Letting the wax go to waste is usually one of the leaks in beekeeping.

The beginning of the new year is a good time to get supplies ready for the coming season. First, clean up and repair the old hives and then figure out the amount of new material needed—three supers per colony is the minimum and as many hives as you want to increase, with ten percent added for swarms that you didn't look for.

When this reaches our members, if all goes according to schedule, myself and wife will be well on our way to the sunny South. We expect to combine business with pleasure and study conditions on the way as regards beekeeping through the Southeastern States and Cuba. We will take about two months for the job and stop on our way back and see the President inaugurated.

For Sale—"Buckwheat and amber fall honey for sale in five-round pails, large or small lots. Liberal sample ten cents. J. B. Hollopeter, Rockton, Pa."

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George H. Rea - - Reynoldsville, Pa.

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Can good queens be reared in Pennsylvania? Yes, as good as can be reared anywhere. While late springs often prevent having queens early in the season, conditions otherwise are good for the production of hardy, prolific stock. Thirty years Pennsylvania beekeeping experience, seventeen of which as a commercial queen-breeder, convinces us that in both honey and queens it can be successfully done. The pathway of the Northern queenbreeder is beset with many difficulties, but with every difficulty there is a way of escape. When the great deluge of "devils club" honey in 1911 destroyed our fancy comb honey market we turned to the rearing of bees and queens. This year we have added one of the third generation as a partner, Ellwood Lyle Hollopeter.

Good untested queens now ready, one dollar each. For quantity prices write.

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Three-banded leather-colored Italians, the best honey-gatherers, gentle and prolific. Young bees and full weight, shipped on sugar syrup, and on the day you name.

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1-lb. pkg., including young laying queen	\$3.25
2-lb. pkg., including young laying queen	4.50
2½-lb. pkg., including young laying queen	5.00
3-lb. pkg., including young laying queen	5.50
10 packages, either size, 25c less each. Queenless packages, \$1.00 less. 20 or more packages either size 40c per package less to June 1st.	
Select (one grade only): 1, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00; 25 or more, 85c each.	
Tested queens, last fall's rearing, \$1.75	

1 select queen	\$1.00	10 select queens65
5 select queens75	20 or more60

Should you find a queenless colony this spring, send to me for a young queen to save them. A colony headed with one of my queens produced nine modified Dadant supers extracted honey last season. Excellent reports of my queens are received from all parts of the United States and Canada. Safe arrival of bees and queens, pure mating, and satisfaction guaranteed. Furthermore, I make good my guarantee. Inquiry as to my business and financial responsibility is invited. No disease. Health certificate and all necessary papers accompany shipment. Will begin shipping around April 1st.

Jasper Knight, Hayneville, Ala.

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